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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 29.

General Dix on the American Political Situation—Disraeli's Financial Policy Criticised —The Peace Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the Scotia at New York yesterday, we have European advices to August 29.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli's Financial Policy.

The London *Times* of August 27 contains the following:—

A distinguished statesman was wont to avow the opinion that the best test by which a man could be judged might be found in answer to the question whether he pays his way. We should be loth to commit ourselves to so sweeping an opinion, remembering, as we must, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, different in all else, agreed in this—that they were both over head and ears in debt; but, judged by a purely political standard, what better test of the capacity of governing can be suggested? All bad government, as Mr. Carlyle remarks in his diagnosis of the French revolution, ends in insolvency. The temptation of a weak minister is corruption, and corruption means increased expenditure, and increased expenditure means repeated deficiencies. The weakness of an incompetent minister is extravagance, and extravagance has the same ultimate result as corruption.

It will be seen on examination that the liberal administration bequeathed to their successors an expenditure in process of reduction, and that Mr. Disraeli has managed to change the order, and to convert a yearly decrease into a yearly addition to the national charge. In 1862 our expenditure for everything except public debt was little more than £43,000,000. This is a fact which should be kept in mind. It is not by any means the minimum attained by the late Government, but it is a useful standard of comparison for subsequent years. Consider what followed. The next year saw a reduction, and the next year and the next. They were the years during which Mr. Gladstone was at the financial helm, and the facts cannot be disputed. A gross optional expenditure of £43,009,000 in 1862 fell to £40,840,000 in 1863, was brought down to £40,000,000 in 1864, and to £39,680,000 in 1865. We have thus a reduction of more than three millions—of £3,320,000—in three years. This does not exhibit the full extent of our national progress. As each year brought forth a surplus there was each year a reduction in the form of an abolition of taxation, and in the process of reduction account was taken of a possible increase in the several branches of income and a remission effected accordingly. Thus it happens that the taxes remitted exceeded the apparent amount of the reduction of expenditure. The surpluses secured were applied towards the reduction of the national debt; the prospective and greater surpluses were applied in the remission of taxation. In 1863-4 the balance of taxation reduced was £4,615,000. In 1864-5 this balance was £3,135,000. In 1865-6 it was £5,343,000. In 1866-7 it was £600,000. In the four years we have a total of taxation reduced or abolished of no less than £13,693,000. But in 1866-7 the scale was turned. The conservative Ministry came into power and the balance was at once thrown the other way. We are now only stating facts; we will consider presently the apology presented for them; but what are the facts? In three years the optional expenditure has grown, says Mr. Childers, from £39,680,000 to £43,730,000. The elasticity of the revenue has gone and the expenditure has increased. Every item of charge has been swollen. We have had to pay more for the army. We have had to pay more for the navy. We have had, in a still greater proportion, to pay more for the civil services. The very charges of collection have increased.

Telegraph Cables to America—Commercial Harmony.

The London *Times*, of the 28th ult., says:—

"It seems to be well understood that the new French Atlantic Telegraph Company and the English one will work with a rational understanding to develop without contentious rivalry the utmost capabilities of the service. From the day of the successful working of the English cable it was almost universally regarded as a certainty that the field would soon be entered by many competitors, while in some quarters there was a disposition to believe that the branch of enterprise would create the basis of a new revival of wild speculation. If any more companies, however, should hereafter be formed, it will be entirely through mismanagement on the part of the existing ones. It was indispensable that the Continent should have an independent line, and France was its natural starting point; but there is neither political nor other necessity for additional communication, and any future increase in the number of cables should come as a result merely of the pressure of business consequent upon the skill and vigilance of the managers of the present lines in ceaselessly seeking to give new facilities and to reduce their charges, by entertaining in concert every practical suggestion that may from time to time be presented for the purpose. If any one company existed there would always be the danger of its management falling under the influence of a clique who would prevent every new idea from reaching the Board, but any such result will be improbable when two separate nations are concerned. Under these circumstances the prospects of the undertaking seem as free from risks as could be hoped for in any work whatever of public magnitude. The fact that nearly one half the length of the cable will be in a depth of water involving no peril of any kind, and that the other half will be in depths from which, in case of accident, the practicability of recovery has already been demonstrated; insures to a great extent the fulfillment of the enterprise without the likelihood of any expense beyond such as has already been fully provided for; while, as regards income when success shall have been achieved, the shareholders can entertain not only the knowledge that the existing profits of Atlantic telegraphy could be divided with handsome results between two companies, but that a wide conviction prevails that these profits form but a small proportion of those destined to be attained when the intercourse between the two hemispheres shall have been sufficiently opened up."

Dread of Liberal Division.

Mr. C. Seely, Jr., Liberal candidate for Nottingham, England, addressed a meeting of the electors, and in the course of his speech said:—He took it that the Liberal electors wished to get reforms in the next parliament; they wished to disestablish the Irish Church; they wished to have a redistribution of seats; for the ballot; a reduction in the expenditure, and minor points. He thought it possible they would get things in the next Parliament. There was one rock, however—a very serious one—ahead of the Liberal party. Whether they liked it or not, there was no doubt that a very large number of the Liberal party in the House was composed of the aristocracy and wealth of the land; and if men of extreme opinions were returned they might find that the aristocracy and wealth of the land might be rather frightened, and if so, they might see a large secession from the Liberal ranks. If that were the case, the Liberal majority would be turned into a minority. He therefore put it to them to choose the men who were most likely to get what they wanted.

FRANCE.

General Dix on the Political Situation in the United States.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent in Paris writes under date of August 28:—

Certain English paper writers, very badly informed, and certainly very little interested in the grand political campaign of the coming fall in the United States, have undertaken to state the views of two or three of the American Ministers abroad on the questions involved in the coming election. One paper has stated in the most confident manner that Mr. Reverdy Johnson and General Dix were head and head for Seymour as the next President of the United States. This statement I have reason to know is rightly believed to be untrue as to Mr. Johnson, and certainly it is as to General Dix. The latter speaks with the utmost freedom and frankness on the subject with all, and has no disguise when one asks his opinion. He says that he should regard the election of Mr. Seymour at this juncture as a great calamity, and that the only hope for the peace and tranquility of the country during the next four years is in the firmness, good sense, and patriotism of General Grant. He speaks with the same freedom against the resolution passed by the Fourth of July Convention of Democrats for paying the five-twenties in paper, and considers it a gross violation of the public faith pledged under circumstances of imminent danger and difficulty. He says that the well-known indecision of Seymour, as well as his conduct during the Rebellion, and the repudiating declaration of the Convention held in New York which put him in nomination, ought to be decisive of the approaching contest. In every form General Dix, mindful of the trials and sufferings through which our country has passed during the Rebellion, and with a full knowledge of the causes and influences that prompted it and carried it on so long, and the elements that are now ruling the Democratic party, is an avowed opponent of the Democratic party and its leaders and candidates in the coming campaign. He is an open and earnest advocate of the election of General Grant, through which he sees a career of peace, prosperity, and tranquility for our country. I do not hesitate to state the opinions of General Dix thus fully, for he has expressed them without the slightest reserve to more than one of my intimate acquaintances. No one who has talked with him on the subject has been left in the dark relative to his opinions, which are essentially as I have stated above. Of my own personal knowledge I am sure that I have given, in a brief manner, General Dix's views on the coming contest.

SPAIN.

French and English Hints at Revolution

The Paris (Aug. 27) correspondence of the London *Times* tells the following:—Nobody here seems in the least to know what is going on in Spain. We are told that foreign, and especially French papers, are rigorously excluded from that country, and we are driven to suppose that equal care is taken to prevent the exit of letters likely to enlighten Europe as to the real state of things in that happy land. So far as can be made out from the scraps of news that have reached us, all those Generals who have not been transported to the Phillippines, or otherwise put out of the way, have given in their resignation. In fact, nearly everybody of any note in the country seems to have resigned, except the Queen and M. Gonzalez Bravo, who are apparently governing the country *en tete-a-tete*, with the assistance of a few priests, police agents, bleeding nuns, and other characters of the kind, such as habitually figure in Spanish political tragi-comedies. We are not to suppose that the Marshals and Generals who have given up their lucrative posts are prepared to retire into private life and to abandon forever the joys and emoluments of power and of place. When a Spanish Captain General or Minister of War resigns, it is with the full intention of coming back as soon as possible and under more favorable circumstances. He goes to plot and conspire. It is thought by many that Gonzalez Bravo has made a fatal mistake in setting the whole of the generals against him, and that his overthrow is near at hand. The military party has always had great influence at the palace, and the virtuous Isabel, during the whole of her now long reign, has never seemed to consider her soul and body in safety unless she had a confessor on one side of her and a general upon the other. Gonzalez Bravo is a bold and quick-witted man: it may even be said that he is a perfect model of audacity and unscrupulousness; but he will need all his skill and daring to keep his place in spite of the generals. One of the Conchas is talked of as likely to replace him. But it seems all rumor and hearsay; there is no positive intelligence. It is supposed that Senor Mon may have some, but even if he has it would hardly be worth anybody's while to ask him to communicate it.

The *Journal de Paris* begins two columns of reflections on Spanish affairs by saying that "the present situation of Spain is of a nature to inspire serious uneasiness in those persons who take an interest in the future of that country." This is a very proper sentiment, exoressed with charming simplicity; but we have so very often seen Spain in similar disquieting situations, and it seems so utterly hopeless that she ever should get a Government capable of placing and keeping her in a better one, that it is to be feared very few persons do still take any interest in her destinies. It is a fine country, and its people have many fine qualities and a great deal to like in their character; but it has become the prey of greedy adventurers and of a profligate court, and there is much fear that it can never get better till it has passed through a bloody revolution, to which all previous ones will have been mere child's play, or, at least, till it has got rid of the disreputable and degenerate dynasty which has so long been its curse.

GERMANY.

The Armament of the Confederation.

The London *Spectator*, of the 29th ult., says:—We do not wish to overburden our columns with statistics or we might add that Prussia has no reservoir of energy like Paris, so dangerous in peace, so valuable in war; that France contains forty-five cities with more than 30,000 people, and North Germany only thirty; that old Prussia has but 41,173,000 acres under crop and France 82,661,000; but we have stated enough to show that in available resources, in the power to fight on a great scale for a long time, the Hohenzollerns are not yet the equals of the Bonapartes. Many things may remedy this disparity, individual genius, organization or the national character; but on these points observation can tell us little beyond a few general facts. We English, moved, it may be, by an instinctive sympathy with all of Teutonic blood, are apt, especially since Sadowa, to think the Germans the higher race, and no doubt they are physically stronger than the French. But they labor under a great liability to disease, citizen life not qualifying them for the open field. Arms of precision are as fatal to physical power as gunpowder was to armor, and Frenchmen can march, when driven, rather the quicker. In mental power the Prussians may be superior on the whole, but it must not be forgotten that the very best qualities of the French character—its courage, inventiveness, and elasticity—come out more strongly in war; that in a campaign its main defect, vanity ceases to be injurious, while its greatest foible, febrile impatience, has all the effect of energy. A Frenchman in spirits is a very difficult soldier to beat, and in this war he would begin with the conviction, inspired, if not justified by history, that he was the better soldier of the two. He may not, of course, be equally well led, but the impression of Englishmen that he would not be is little more than a guess. Prussia possesses in Count von Moltke a very great strategist, strong alike in his genius and in the full conviction that it is the first in the world, but the seven weeks' war did not develop generals of exceptional ability, and the Prussian Court has a tendency to put its trust in princes. Napoleon is embarrassed in that way also, being unwilling of entrust armies to men who hate his dynasty: but between princes and political marshals there is not much to choose, and the French chieftain can stoop for a general among the masses of the people, while the Prussian is limited in his choice to the caste of the well born. Either may "turn up" a man worth armies, but the process of turning him up will be quicker in democratic France than aristocratic Prussia. The single point which in this respect is unfavorable to France is her autocratic *regime*, which in eighteen years may have exhausted her stock of genius, but it must not be forgotten that this *regime* has been less autocratic in the army than in any great department of French life. The empire has few ministers of genius—cynics say but one—but the army must have many an original general in its ranks. We are far from the folly of attempting to predict, should the great fight come off, to which side victory will incline, but we can venture to say with confidence that North Germany has reason, serious reason, to think deeply before she abandons the hope of peace with France.

Looking Out for Farragut.

The *Grece*, of the 13th ult., contains the following allusions to the expected visit of the American squadron to the Piræus:—

The United States men-of-war Franklin and Frolic have anchored at Syra just in time to take part in the public rejoicings upon the occasion of the Prince Royal's birth. The population of Syra has given the crews of these vessels the heartiest reception.

The visit of Admiral Farragut is impatiently awaited at Athens. The inhabitants of the city are as curious to see him as they are desirous of testifying to him their admiration of the talents and courage displayed during the late war in the United States.

Nowhere outside America are Admiral Farragut's exploits better known and appreciated than in Greece; nowhere, also, did the cause of the United States possess as warm well wishers as among the Greeks. In the triumph of the Union the Greeks have hailed the victory of a friendly people at the same time as the consolidation of liberal and republican institutions, which are also in vogue in Greece notwithstanding the monarchical form with which their attributes are invested among us.

We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Admiral Farragut intends to visit Athens in a few weeks.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Proposals to Shoot the Sufferer.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* tells the following story:—

"About three weeks ago a negro woman named Martha Holland, who has for some time past been in the employ of Mr. Brasier, and worked as a field hand upon his place in Christian county, about nine miles west of Hopkinsville, in this State, was bitten in the leg by a dog. The wound was small, and as no evil effects were anticipated, nothing beyond the ordinary treatment was resorted to. About one week after the biting occurred, unmistakable symptoms were manifested. The first decided evidence was given by the girl menacing and running after Mrs. Brasier, who was rescued by her son, James Brasier, who caught the girl and tied her, but in doing so Martha scratched him, from the effects of which he has since gone mad, and is now in the asylum at Hopkinsville. His condition is almost as bad as that of the girl. After this became known in the neighborhood, a meeting was held by the people, and they sentenced the girl to be shot.

"The execution of the sentence was delayed and finally revoked, and it was decided to send the girl to the lunatic asylum at Lexington, as that is the only institution in the State where colored patients of this character are received. The dog that has caused all this trouble bit a little cur at Hopkinsville some eight or ten days ago, and it is said that the victim died from the effects of the bite. Every officer but one in Christian county declined to take the girl in charge to deliver her to the keeper of the asylum at Lexington. This one is Deputy Sheriff James A. Bobbitt. To prevent the possibility of further harm to others, as the girl was constantly trying to bite or scratch her custodians, her toe and finger nails were closely trimmed, and her teeth were knocked out! It is impossible to keep clothes upon her, and she was all day yesterday in her cell naked.

"One remarkable fact connected with this case is that the patient refuses to taste food of any kind, or to drink water. She is so obstinate in this particular that Sheriff Bobbitt informs us that it has been twelve days since she has taken nourishment of any description, or swallowed a drop of water. She has not had a lucid interval since the attack, but has slept. Her conduct in the cell is boisterous, and indicates no bodily pain. She will sing, call the names of acquaintances, whistle, curse, jump, and wallow about on the floor. If you speak to her she will answer you, but not intelligently. Several physicians of this city were to have visited her yesterday, but we believe they did not. The doctors do not agree in estimating the character of the attack. Dr. A. A. Rowland, of Christian county, pronounces it monomania, while others say that it is clearly hydrophobia, to the latter of which opinions we incline; but we leave them to determine the point. We have given a concise statement of the facts as they were given to us by the officer having her in charge."

A ROYAL BIGAMIST.

A Sensation in the Capital of the Russias.

A scandalous affair has afforded food for gossip to the people of St. Petersburgh for some time past. Many months ago (says a correspondent) there was a vague report that the position of the Russian Vice-Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, had been somewhat shaken by an intended matrimonial project which the Emperor did not at all approve. The Prince had offered a home to a young relative, a Madame Akimtjew, the wife of a lieutenant who had been expelled from his regiment for his dissipated habits and disreputable conduct. It was generally believed that as soon as the divorce suit could be brought to a satisfactory termination, and the dispensation necessary for marrying a relation could be obtained from the Greek Church, Madame Akimtjew would exchange her not very harmonious name for that of Princess Gortschakoff. But though the suit had been pending for several years, no judgment had been pronounced, and the delay was attributed to the wishes, perhaps the commands, of a very exalted personage.

This suspicion was in all probability well founded, but recent events have proved that in other respects the public was altogether on a wrong scent. A Prince and a Minister is all very well, but Madame Akimtjew flew at higher game, for the happy man of her choice was no other than the Duke of Leuchtenberg, nephew of the Czar of all the Russias. The Emperor, not unnaturally, was extremely opposed to his relative's intended marriage, and threatened his severest displeasure. It was, however, all to no purpose. Madame Akimtjew left St. Petersburg under the pretence of visiting a German watering place for the benefit of her health, and about the same time Prince Leuchtenberg went secretly on board an English ship at Riga. The place chosen for the rendezvous is not stated, but at all events a marriage ceremony was solemnized between the fugitives by a Russian priest. It is hardly necessary to observe that the marriage is invalid, as the lady had a husband living at the time, from whom she had not been divorced. Considering the cool publicity of the bigamy, the high rank of one of the parties, and the defiance of the Russian autocrat, the case is certainly a peculiar one, and may still, perhaps, affect Prince Gortschakoff's position, as it was only through his influence that the lady succeeded in obtaining her passport.

Republican Nomination.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—The Republicans of the First District met in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday, and nominated General Halbert G. Paine for Congress by acclamation.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Notice from Secretary McCulloch—The Redemption of the 7·30s.

Discontent in Alaska—The People do not Understand the New Regime—Indian Skirmishes on the Plains.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary McCulloch gives official notice that, on and after Monday next, all 7·30 notes must be forwarded direct to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington for redemption.

The Longitude of Havana.

There have been repeated telegraphic communications between Professor Harkness, of the National Observatory, Washington, and Lieutenant Pujason, at Havana, since Tuesday, the object being to obtain the exact longitude of Havana, which has heretofore been obtained by chronometer.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Democratic Nominations for Congressmen—A New Rebel Plot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Democratic nominations for Congress made yesterday are Hon. Samuel Hambleton, First District; Stephenson Archer, Second District; Thomas Swann, Third District. The Fourth District continues unable to agree. Adjourned until to day. Fifth District, Frederick Stone renominated. There was much wrangling at the Fourth District Convention. Swann will be opposed by the independent candidate.

There is no doubt whatever that the wires are now being worked to send a large number of Maryland voters to Pennsylvania to vote in the adjoining counties at your October election, as we have no election here in that month, and thus cheat the Republicans out of the Keystone State. The design is to send these voters a week or ten days in advance. Discoveries have already been made here of such a plot.

There were heavy rains last night—the streams are swollen.

The Baltimore and Ohio monthly report shows active business, and indicates no intention of advancing the freights on coal or other material.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Affairs in Alaska—How the New Regime Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—General Halleck furnishes reliable information in regard to abuses existing in Alaska, which have been made the subject of a special investigation during his recent visit to this territory. Much of the dissatisfaction among the natives arises from the fact that the Japan Company carried on a sort of patriarchal government, taking charge of everybody and everything in the settlement. Under the new *regime*, the people are thrown upon their own resources, and do not understand the change yet. The immediate effect of introducing a number of strange white traders, adventurers, and soldiers has had a bad effect on a semi civilized community like that of Alaska, and the habits of the new comers and their method of civilizing the natives, often take the form of mistrusting them in full.

General Halleck did not find it necessary to court-martial any officer, though probably many changes will take place before matters work smoothly.

It is said that Hutchinson, Kohn & Co., the successors of the Russian Fur Company, are in occupation of a building which apparently, by the treaty should belong to the United States, but if any wrong has been done to the Government it was by Prince Waksutoff, the recognized agent of Russia, who delivered the property in question to the firm instead of to General Rousseau, the agent of the United States. It is also reported that men and their families have been deported from place to place, the presumption being that the removals were made against their will, they being sent from Sitka to Kodiak and the Amoor river; but, so far as the military authorities know they need not have removed against their will, certainly no violence has been used to get them aboard vessels.

It is evident that Hutchinson, Kohn & Co.'s agents are striving to impress the natives with the idea that the new company has succeeded to all the rights of their predecessors. They have also threatened that the soldiers should punish the natives who sold furs to other American traders. The military are instructed to make no difference between traders, but to treat all alike. General Halleck has taken steps to inform the natives around the principal ports of the standing of the above firm, and of the impartial position of the troops. The partners of Hutchinson & Co. have disapproved the conduct of their agents and ordered its discontinuance.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 94, and for account, 94¼. U. S. 5-20s, 71½; Atlantic and Great Western, 38½; Illinois Central, 91; Erie, 30½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—A. M.—Cotton heavy. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. All other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 10—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties 72. Consols, and other American securities, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—P. M.—Cotton steady; the sales have beeen 12,000 bales. Lard is firm, and has advanced to 92s.

LONDON, Sept. 10—P. M.—Tallow quiet. Sugar quiet and steady. Petroleum firm. Linseed oil steady.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¾	Western U. Tel.	34
N. Y. and E. R.	47½	Toledo & Wab.	57
Phil. and Rea. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	87½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Adams Express Co	49
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25½
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¾	U. S. Express	44½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	86½	Tennessee 6s, new	66½
Chi. and R. I. R.	101½	Gold	144½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	107½		
Pacific Mail St Co.	102¾		

Market steady.

FROM IDAHO.

A Scouting Party Capture a Famous Indian Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Late Idaho advices state that a scouting party from Fort Boise succeeded in capturing Eagle Eye and his entire band of Indians, forty-one in number. Twenty-one horses and a large quantity of provisions were also captured. This ends hostilities in that section of country. General Crook writes from Camp Warner that he found many Indians in the Big Valley, on Pitt river, most of whom fled at his approach. He had a talk with some of their principal men, who confessed that a party of Pitt river Indians had murdered the Pearson family, in Long Valley, Nevada. General Crook ordered the arrest and hanging of the murderers, which it was thought would have the effect to prevent any more such outrages. The Indian troubles are considered over in that vicinity. Bands of savages are continually coming in at different stations, and surrendering, most of them being in a starving condition, and greatly needing assistance from the Government.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Illness of Ex-President Pierce.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The telegraph operator at Concord, N. H., was informed this morning by one of ex-President Pierce's family that his condition has not improved since yesterday, and he still continues very low and about the same as yesterday. The attending physician expects a decided change either for the better or worse during the day.

A Dream Remarkably Fulfilled.

Rev. L. W. Lewis is now publishing, in the Texas *Christian Advocate*, his Reminiscences of the War, and gives this remarkable instance of the fulfillment of a dream:—

"A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow soldiers, some of whom related it to me months previous to the occurrence, which I now relate:—He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain and camped near a church, located in a wood near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as we crossed the ravine he was shot in the breast. On the ever-memorable 7th of December, 1862, as we moved at double-quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove Church, a small frame building belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of the command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. 'That is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream,' said he. I made no reply, and never thought of the matter again until in the evening, we had broken the enemy's line, and were in a full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said:—'Just on the other side of the hollow I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt.' Suiting the action to the word, as he ran along he doubled it up and crammed it into his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it before a minnie ball knocked him out of the line. Jumping up quickly, he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head and shouted, 'I'm all right!' The ball had gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand, just over his heart, and dropped into his shoe."

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money continues abundant at 3@3 per cent. on call, with continued heavy offerings at 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. The wants of Government brokers continue to be supplied at 3 per cent., and second-rate houses pay 5 per cent. on small amounts.

"Sterling Exchange was dull at quotations. We quote:—London, 60 days, 109¼@109⅝; London, sight, 109⅝@109¾; London, prime commercial, 108¾@108¾; Paris, long, 5 16¼@5 15; Paris, short, 5 13¾@5 12½; Antwerp, 5 20@5 18¾; Swiss, 5 20@5 18¾; Hamburg, 35¾@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40⅞; Frankfort, 40⅝@40⅞; Bremen, 79¼@79⅝; Berlin, 71⅝@71⅞."

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—"The plethora of money seeking employment was at its time during the summer more marked than this afternoon, when the supply at three per cent. to the leading dealers in Government securities and other first-class borrowers was largely in excess of the demand, and heavy balances had in not a few instances to be carried over unemployed. Some of the banks, however, had no money to lend, and the general rate for loans on stock collaterals was four per cent. There is hardly an average supply of commercial paper seeking discount, but most of that offering comes from the dry goods trade, and the best quality, with four months to run, is rated at seven per cent. Choice names connected with other departments of trade are, however, taken at six per cent., and where the paper has sixty days or less to mature in, at five; but this rate is entirely exceptional. The feature of the dry goods trade just now is the large auction sales of imported fabrics, at which fair prices are realized and both domestic and foreign cotton manufactures are particularly firm, although the demand is not speculative, but limited mainly to supplying immediate requirements. The general business of the country is more healthy and conducted on a more conservative basis than it has been at any time since 1860, and the disposition to guard against overtrading is apparent on all sides. The import trade of the country continues large, while the exports are rather light, the latter, so far as the returns of this port are concerned, being valued at less than half the amount of the former. The drain of currency westward thus far in the week has been very limited, and the Western cities are well supplied with money. At Chicago it is reported that the increased promptness of country collections has relieved the necessities of merchants, so that they require but little accommodation, and at the same time an increase is noticeable in the deposits of the banks having the largest mercantile accounts. The movement of currency from that point to the country continues large, however, through the commission agents, who are remitting to grain buyers, and it is estimated that two millions were sent in this way from Chicago last week, while the receipts of grain averaged about two hundred thousand bushels, or as much as the railways running through the district from which the crop is being marketed could carry. The movement of grain eastward from Chicago has been, meanwhile, sufficiently large to prevent any accumulation there—a circumstance which has facilitated the operations of the banks in conducting such heavy business. Western banks are making moderate applications for discounts at this centre in some instances; but notwithstanding this, and the heavy crop movement, which has now been going forward for a considerable length of time the important fact remains that money is still superabundant with us at three and four per cent.; and thus far at least, therefore, our predictions relative to the course of the money market this autumn have been realized."

—Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co.'s Cotton circular, per Jura, says:—

"In this market the tendency has been toward lower prices. Sellers have shown more desire to meet buyers; and though our quotations show only a decline of 1½c. per lb since this day week, sales have been made at a great reduction. Cottons from the dock and to arrive are off red freely at a still lower range of prices. Contracts for delivery in November have been made at 25c. for Middling; in December, at 24c. The sales for the week have been 9000 bales, the bulk of which has been taken for domestic consumption and by speculators. Exporters have done little, the decline in Liverpool causing them to act with caution. The clearances have been for Liverpool, per steamer Cuba, 56; Tennessee, 1293; City of Paris, 344; Virginia, 811. Total for Great Britain, 2504. Havre, steamer Peirce, 309; ship Thomas Dunham 30. Bremen, steamer, Deutschland, 44. Total, 2375. The uncleared freight engagements amount to 800, all for Liverpool. Freights very dull at 5 32@5-16d. per lb. The Southern markets begin to show more activity. The business so far is almost entirely on Northern account. At the interior markets business is quite lively for so early a period of the season. Planters are willing sellers, and are pushing cotton in as fast as they can to avail themselves of the current quotations. Some of them are selling for future delivery. Receipts for four days at all the ports, 4000 bales. Our comparison is with a whole week last year, and year before. Since Friday the receipts are quite liberal for this early in the season. We look for large arrivals during this month. The crop is early, prices sat sfactory. Planters are free sellers. Exports—The clearances for the week have all been from this city. Prices in the South are too high for the execution of European orders. During the past week we have had by mail, more unfavorable accounts of the growing crop—complaints of too much rain, damage by worms, shedding of bolls, etc. These have been pretty general from Alabama, Southwestern Georgia, and Florida. We have also bad accounts from some of the counties in Texas, where it is said the army worm is at work. We find, however, in the letters and papers very little specification of actual damage, except in some localities from boll-worms, but the promise of plenty in the future. We think the accounts, taken as a whole, are less favorable than they were two weeks ago and believe, however, that the actual extent of injury is more prospective than real. Telegrams from Montgomery, Ala., of the 3d inst., repeat 'the damage by worms and rain is not so great as was anticipated.' From other sections of the cotton region the accounts continue of a favorable nature."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868.

Money continues easy, and call loans range from 4@ to 6 per cent.; the former figure on Government collaterals. A general survey of the whole field, however, scarcely warrants the belief that the fall trade will be a very active one.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was small:—Registered 1881, 113¼@113⅝; coupon 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20 registered, 1862 and 1864, 108¼@108⅜; 5-20 coupon, 1862, 113¼@113⅝; 5-20 coupons 1864, 109¼@109½; 5-20 coupon, 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20 registered, 1865, 108@108¼; 5-20 coupon, 1865, January and July, 108¼@108⅜; 5-20 coupon, 1867, 108¼@108½; 5-20 coupon, 1868, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40 registered, 104@104½; 10-40 coupon, 104¼@104⅝. State loans were firm, with sales of 6s, first series, at 104¼@104⅜; second series at 107, and third series at 108. City loans were unchanged at 100½ for the old, and 103 for the new certificates.

Railroad shares were dull. Sales of Reading Railroad at 44⅝@44¾. 54⅛ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were extremely dull. Small sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19. 20¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were without essential change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	c. 103	100 sh Reading	44⅝
$12000 C. & A. m. 6s, '89	1s. 94⅜	100 do	44⅝
$2000 Leh 6s, gold	1s. 88¾	50 do	44⅝
$1000 do	c. 88¾	100 do	44⅝
81 sh Sch Nav Pf	19	100 do	44⅝

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144⅛	11·25 A. M.	144⅛
10·16 "	144⅛	12·00 P. M.	144⅛
10·23 "	144⅛	12·30 "	144⅛
11·05 "	144⅛	12·45 "	144⅛
11·20 "	144⅛	1·00 "	144⅛

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@111; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 144⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅛@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113¼; do., 1864, 109@109⅛; do., 1865, 110⅜@110½; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do. July, 1867, 108@108⅛; 1868, 108¼@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¼@119. Gold, 144⅛@144⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@111; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108¼; do., 1867, new, 108@108⅛; do., 1868, 108⅛@108½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118⅛. Gold, 144⅛@144⅜. Silver, 136@139.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10.—There is more activity among the dry goods and hardware houses, but trade in Breadstuffs is dull.

There is no inquiry for Flour except for small lots for the supply of the home trade, and the market is dull and weak. Small sales of superfine at $6·75@7 50 per barrel; extras at $8@8 75; Northwestern extra family at $9@11 for low grade and choice old wheat; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and at higher grades for fancy lots as to quality. The demand for Rye Flour has fallen off, and prices are lower. Small sales at $9 25. In Corn Meal no sales.

There is less wheat offering, but the amount is limited at yesterday's figures. Small sales of fair and good red at $2·20@2 30, and amber at $2 65. Rye is very quiet; we quote Pennsylvania at $1·60. Corn of good quality is scarce and commands full prices. Small sales of yellow at $1·32, and Western mixed at $1·30. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 73@75c. per bushel.

In Groceries and Provisions there is a firm feeling and rather more doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....84 | 2 P. M.....87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Obl.
Barque L. P. Stocker, Bibber, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Barque Iddo Kimball, Delano, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
Brig Maggie, Crowell, Venice, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Foyle, Roy, Barbados. do.
Schr Expedite, Clark, Greenport Sinnickson & Co.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr W. S. Levering, Corson, Boston. do.
Schr M. Sewall, Frisbee, Portsmouth, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr T. W. H. White, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr W. Gillum, Scovell, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Warren, do.
Schr A. Eldridge, Hickman, Pawtucket, do.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Anna Rambo, Rakridge, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Richmond, Captain.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Obl.
Br. barque Janet Dalglish, Matthews, 72 days from Buenos Ayres via

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Carpet-Baggers and Negroes.

From the Boston Post.

The reconstruction problem, under the policy of Congress, is working itself out in a manner which effectually demolishes all preconceived Republican theories upon the subject. The radical missionaries, who were to go down South and demonstrate to the world that the rule of ignorant and uncivilized negroes is far superior to an enlightened "white man's government," have confessedly made a miserable failure. The "organizers of Southern society" have already turned their backs upon their own pet organization. It is true, they have allowed the negroes to vote them (their new masters) into the Legislatures, and other fat and comfortable places under the new State governments. But when they have come to the point of actual political equality, the right of the colored man to share these offices, as contemplated by Congress, the latter suddenly finds himself snubbed by his patrons and left out in the cold.

Who would have thought that these Southern patriots, *par excellence*, these vaunted champions of negro equality, would have been the first to repudiate "an American citizen of African descent" as "a man and brother?" Who could have supposed that, after smelling at the ebony nosegay so enthusiastically, they would so soon have cast it aside as a rank weed? And that after mounting on the brawny shoulders of the freedman to the coveted positions of State Governors and of members of Congress, they would immediately turn round and kick over the ladder? If any Northern man, or newspaper, was wicked enough to suppose that the great object of these social levellers was merely to use the negro for their own political preferment, and that the interest professed in his elevation to all the rights of citizenship, was a mere subterfuge and sham, does not the sequel prove that he or it was justly denounced as a copperhead? The State of Georgia was to be the modern Utopia, where the beauties of a fraternity and equality of races would be first illustrated. But, alas! for the plans of the Radical Republican leaders, the fraternal spirit has been invoked in vain, and the bubble of reconstruction, on the Congressional basis, has exploded all too soon for their success in the coming Presidential election.

But having thus prematurely shown their true colors, and thrown the negro overboard, with the millstone of political disability tied to his neck—as the Democrats were accused of intending to do, in case they came into power again—the organs of the radical party are at their wits' ends to avert the danger to their cause which this Georgia legislative imbroglio is likely to inflict upon it here at the North. Their carpet-bag allies in that State, jealous of negro competition for office, and suspicious of negro fidelity to their party, have done the deed which stamps them both as hypocrites and ingrates. And now, in the face of this damaging exposure, they meanly seek to evade the responsibility of their acts, and to throw it upon the Democratic minority of the Georgia Legislature.

But this dodge will not answer to cover up the radical tracks in this little affair of discord in "the happy family." The pretence is too bare-faced and too much at variance with well-known facts to deceive the public. The Democrats were in a minority in both branches of the Georgia Legislature—none of them were elected to it by negro votes; they had made no political promises to the freedmen, and were under no obligation to them. If some of them voted with the Republican majority to unseat the colored members of the House, it was because the exclusively radical Convention, which framed the new Constitution of Georgia, made its provisions so ambiguous as to render it doubtful whether the colored citizen was constitutionally eligible to office. The radicals in the House had the numerical power to construe the law in his favor, without the aid of the Democrats, had they chosen to do so. But this did not tally with their objects. They had purposely framed a Constitution of doubtful import, and which their leaders in the Convention secretly declared might be used to exclude the negro from office, though they openly assured him to the contrary when his vote was wanted.

But the next time the colored voter in Georgia has an opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage he will be likely to think twice before giving his vote to the political "scalawags" who have been so profuse in their promises of patronage, and who have so deliberately broken them. He has been deceived and betrayed by his own chosen friends, who have used him as a hobby to ride into power, while he had no favors to expect or reciprocate from the Democracy, who, in the long run, will prove his best friends. But the radical majority were proof against all appeals, not only to their gratitude as partisans, but to their devotion to the "higher law" which, on most occasions, is their favorite refuge. They not only voted to expel their colored friends, but added insult to injury. One of the latter (Turner) in speaking in his defense, told them that the whole issue hinged upon the question whether he was a man or not, and they must decide his rights as a member upon that ground. This appeal to their humane principles, however, was of no avail. Mr. Turner had to "walk the plank" with the rest of his proscribed brethren, and is now probably ruminating in retirement over the decision of his late radical associates, that he is *not a man*.

General Grant and the French Military Critics.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The *World* follows up its personal abuse of the greatest soldier of the republic by printing a letter dated Paris, "from our own correspondent," which begins thus:—

"Public opinion throughout Europe is elated with the hopes of seeing the Republican anarchy at an end in the United States. The utmost contempt is felt in Europe for General Grant. The French officers are unanimous in denying him military talents; and as they become more familiar with the history of the war their estimate of him sinks."

As France is the most military nation in Europe, and the criticisms of her scientific officers are deservedly esteemed as final, when made with care and candor, any General to whom they are "unanimous in denying military talent," must be admitted to be of small note. It is with curiosity, therefore, that one turns, after reading the *World*, to such a book as Major-General Regis de Trobriand's "Quatre Ans de Campagnes a L'Armee du Potomac;" which, though issued in Paris but a few months ago, is already the accepted expression of French military and public opinion on the conduct of the late war for the Union.

The terms in which General de Trobriand expresses his "utmost contempt for General Grant," and "denies" to him any "military talents," are so striking that it is worth while to give a literal translation of them:—

"It was necessary above all," in 1861, "to call to the supreme command of all the land forces a man whose authority would be enforced by the grandeur of his services and the brilliancy of his successes, and one capable of directing the operations of the distant armies over a comprehensiveness which had been lacking till then.

"Only one man united these conditions—General U. S. Grant. For two years his name had steadily grown in splendor, by the fame of the successes of our armies in the West. Battles, under his command, were characterized by peculiar vigor and tenacity; victories gained by him had always been fertile in great results. He had conceived extraordinary enterprises, and executed marvellous labors. In this point of view, the history of Grant's campaigns on the Mississippi must remain the most singular illustration of the American character and genius applied to the art of war."

And, after sketching the means used and the results obtained, General de Trobriand adds:—

"This series of operations, conducted with as much perseverance as energy; these obstacles met on all sides; these enterprises followed up by every agency; these battles succeeding battles and victories linked with victories; and this persistency of effort, never satisfied while anything remained to do—there you have General Grant."

There is reason, it would seem, to suspect that the *World's* correspondent in Paris, perhaps by not understanding the peculiar dialect there spoken, has confounded two very different men. There are two candidates for the next Presidency, and there is one of them, not General Grant, for whom it may be said, without serious violence to truth, that "the utmost contempt is felt in Europe." The fact is that public opinion there does not respect highly any man of any nation whose sympathies are with the enemies of his country; whose victories are the defeats of his fellow-citizens.

But our business now is merely with French military criticism; and its highest authority, General de Trobriand, has a word to say on the attitude of the Governor of New York in the dark days of the Union, the summer of 1863:—

"The Governor, Horatio Seymour, whose attitude and conduct towards the national Government had been of a character to encourage rather than to prevent the riots, had no thought except, in concert with his party, to make capital of them in order to hinder the enrolment. Under the pretense of ascertaining whether some error had not stolen into the reckoning of the State's contingent, and of waiting until the question of the constitutionality of the law could be submitted to judicial tribunals, he demanded of the President the indefinite postponement of the draft. The object of this attempt is plain. It was to dry up the source of the reinforcements necessary to the army, in order to lessen, if not destroy, the results of the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg; and while the Confederate Government should renew its forces by a universal conscription, to reduce our forces by stopping the draft and discouraging volunteering. These were the means by which the Peace Democrats of the North attempted to obtain either the final recognition of a Southern Confederacy, or the establishment of a new Union, founded on the subordination of the free States to the supremacy of the slave States."

Does not the *World* admire the frank, direct way those French military critics have of speaking their minds? What everybody here knows to be true, but nobody is quite disrespectful enough to say, they put in the plainest language, without circumlocution. To this critic, Mr. Seymour's attitude is simply one circumstance in the conduct of the war; General Grant's character is simply another circumstance; and without a vestige of personal or partisan feeling, the cool, straightforward man of military business tells what they were, as he would mention the width of a river to be bridged, or the strength of a battery to be silenced. "Utmost contempt" is scarcely the phrase to express the French officer's appreciation of these things; "an exact apprehension of facts as they are" conveys the idea better.

The National Debt.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The debt of the United States on the 1st inst., is officially reported by Secretary McCulloch, as follows:—

Total debt bearing interest	$2,182,292,160
Do. on which interest has stopped	12,665,214
Do. never yet bearing interest	412,984,911
Add bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	35,314,000
Grand Total	$2,648,256,285
From which deduct cash in the Treasury	107,641,971
Leaves our actual debt	$2,535,614,313
Deduct the bonds issued to Railroads and payable, principal and interest, by them	35,314,000
Leaves the debt of the nation	$2,500,300,313

The National debt is therefore two and a half billions of dollars, though a considerable portion consists of green backs, postal currency, treasury notes, etc. etc., long since burnt, lost at sea, or otherwise destroyed, so that payment thereof can never be required nor made. The fact that over twelve millions of interest-bearing bonds on which interest has been stopped (the bonds having matured, and the Treasury standing ready to redeem them) are not presented for payment, argues that many of these have been lost also. But we offset the lost greenbacks, etc., against the contingent liability to pay the $35,314,000 of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, to secure which the Government has a second mortgage on their roads respectively, and consider the debt just about $2,500,000,000.

This is an increase of $12,079,832 during the last month, caused as follows:—

By paying Russia in gold for Alaska and the icebergs	$7,200,000
By issuing bonds to the Pacific Railroad Companies	3,104,000
Together	$10,304,000
Real increase of debt	$1,775,832

The California and the Omaha Pacific Railroad Companies are each working with all its might to push its road as fast and as far as possible before it shall be met by the other—their contract with the Government proving so profitable that each wishes to make the most of it. They will doubtless have met within the year ensuing; but meantime they will have required and received from the Treasury some $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 more of these bonds, which the Government must pay if the Companies should ever default—as they surely need not, and we trust will not.

The Russian bear has drawn blood this month—$7,200,000 in gold that we grudge him, and do not think his icebergs fairly worth. However, that is done and can't be undone. He mustn't do it again, and is not likely to try. To be sure, there are St. Thomas, and Samana, and that unknown isle in the Indian ocean, yet behind; but the Senate has ratified none of these jobs, and Governor Seward can't be Secretary of State forever. So we will hope and trust that our real estate operations are about over. (O! General Rosecrans! please don't buy any more of Mexico to run your railroad over. Leave us our money wherewith to pay our just and heavy debts.)

The national debt was $2,757,000,000 over and above all money in the Treasury on the 1st of August, 1865. Since that time, we have paid off and mustered out large bodies of our volunteers for the war; we have paid mustering out bounties to a majority of them; we have paid many more millions to States for arming and equipping their men during the war; and we have reduced our internal taxes by more than one-half. We wish that reduction had been less rapid and less sweeping; yet the present taxes will suffice if they can be honestly, faithfully collected. This, after General Grant's inauguration, they will surely be.

Hitherto we have been paying extra interest. Mr. Buchanan's administration borrowed at twelve per cent. to eke out its miserable existence; and Mr. Lincoln's had to bear up against the damage thus wrought to our national credit, as well as to pay the debt, principal and interest, thus contracted. Mr. Fessenden was constrained to borrow a very large amount at 7 3-10 interest; all which has now been funded at six per cent. (five-twenties) save a fraction on which interest has stopped altogether. So of our compound interest notes, except $10,595,410, which will soon be wiped out. We have now $85,800,410 drawing but three per cent., $221,588,460 drawing five per cent., and $1,784,903,330 drawing six per cent., much of it already liable to redemption, and which we ought to be able to fund in an untaxable bond certainly at five, and probably at four and a half, if not at four per cent. The British Government pays less than four per cent.; the French about four and a half. We should be able to fund at least at the French rate but for the fear of repudiation. And, if our debt were funded at four and a half per cent., the saving in interest from the rates we now pay would of itself cancel the entire principal of the debt within half a century.

Mr. McCulloch still persists in keeping on hand $92,570,901 in specie; from which deduct the amount of his Certificates of Deposit ($25,161,620), and his net coin surplus is $67,408,281. In our judgment here are at least $50,000,000 of coin hoarded which might far better have long since been expended in buying up matured debt. Had this $50,000,000 been so applied two years ago, it would have extinguished more than $60,006,000 of debt, and saved over $7,000 of interest. The coin, liberated from its prison, would have done vast good; the extinction of so much debt would have increased the market value of all our public securities. It would, moreover, have diminished the temptation of employes to peculate and of burglars to rob. These convictions we have repeatedly expressed; but Mr. McCulloch has a way of his own. Now that he is out for Seymour and Blair, while admitting that their financial platform, if carried into execution, would prove as ruinous as it is rascally, we do not expect any good from him. He will doubtless do his best to help his ticket; and raising the credit of the Government and the market value of its bonds will not help to elect Horatio Seymour to the Presidency. We are, therefore, prepared to see the worst possible face put upon our financial condition hence till after election.

But the people can and will pay their debt. This is not nearly so difficult an undertaking as was the overthrow of the rebellion. Let us survey the past and take courage:—

Funded Debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury:—

March 4, '61	$86,180,855	June 1, 1867	$2,515,615,937
July 1, 1861	88,498,670	July 1, '67. Nostatement.	
July 1, 1862	502,921,404	Aug. 1, 1867	2,511,306,420
July 1, 1863	1,093,464,090	Sept. 1, 1867	2,494,784,365
July 1, 1864	1,721,847,934	Oct. 1, 1867	2,495,277,446
July 31, 1865	2,757,253,275	Nov. 1, 1867	2,491,504,450
Sept. 1, 1865	2,757,689,571	Dec. 1, 1867	2,501,205,751
Jan. 1, 1866	2,716,851,536	Jan. 1, 1868	2,508,125,050
Aug. 1, 1866	2,633,099,276	Feb. 1, 1868	2,527,315,373
Nov. 1, 1866	2,551,3 0,005	March 1, '68	2,519,829,622
Jan. 1, 1867	2,543,325,172	April 1, '68	2,519,269,687
Feb. 1, 1867	2,543,349,748	May 1, 1868	2,500,528,827
March 1, '67	2,534,763,849	June, 1, '68	2,510,215,886
April 1 1867	2,523,428,070	Aug. 1, 1868	2,523,534,489
May 1, 1867	2,520,786,096	Sept. 1, 1868	2,535,614,313

Black and White in the "Tribune."

From the N. Y. World.

There must still, we suppose, be some honest people left who really believe that black is black and white white. If any such do exist, and if it ever occurs to any of them through accident or design to pick up a current number of the New York *Tribune*, its articles on the Southern aspect of the passing political crisis, must affect them very much as De Morgan would be affected by a series of papers written to prove that two and two in exceptional cases make five, or Darwin, by an attempt to demonstrate the direct descent of the Massachusetts sea-serpent from the union of a Spanish Jack with a Florida alligator.

General Forrest, in a long and frank conversation with a Northern correspondent, declares his belief that nothing could possibly make the Southern white people punish the negroes for that tyranny over their late masters of which Brownlow and his cut-throats have made them the tools. The *Tribune* forthwith represents General Forrest (not, of course, on the same day on which it published the report of his conversation aforesaid) as having declared that the Southern whites were arming to repeat on a great scale the abominable massacre of "Fort Pillow," and as bent on exterminating the Southern blacks. General Lee declares that the opposition of the Southern whites to seeing the "political power of the country in the hands of the negro race proceeds from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power."

Upon this the *Tribune*, which knows that this feeling is shared by the people and embodied in the Constitutions of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, California, in short of every Northern and Western State in which the negroes are found in numbers sufficient to make it at all worth while to consider them as a political element, deliberately accuses General Lee, and through him the Southern people, of being hostile "to regarding and treating the negroes as human beings, with the rights pertaining to humanity."

Does the *Tribune* suppose that the use of a capital letter H in spelling "humanity" invests such wretched cant as this with an air of philosophical candor? The Declaration of Independence was put forth to the world by the representatives of thirteen American Commonwealths, in which "political power" was withheld, not only from negroes in and out of slavery, but from thousands of white laboring men, from white women, from white children. Were the American electors of 1776 hostile to "regarding and treating" all the non-voting population of this country "as human beings with rights pertaining to humanity?"

Mississippi, North Carolina, and other Southern States, passed in 1865–6, the *Tribune* solemnly informs mankind, a series of acts making provision for the suppression and punishment of vagrancy among the vast horde of negroes set free by an act of sudden and forcible emancipation.

Upon this the *Tribune* declares that "acquiescence in such criminal legislation by the Northern people whom those blacks had so greatly aided to put down the Southern Rebellion would be criminal perfidy." Is this sort of stuff written to be read by men or by moon-calves? Not to speak of the monstrous perversion of historical truth involved in the assertion that the "Northern people were aided to put down the Southern Rebellion" by the millions of blacks who remained quietly at their homes, working for their owners and feeding the South while the war was waging, how atrocious is the absurdity of branding as "criminal" legislation intended to arrest one of the greatest evils against which society has had in every country of the world to struggle, from the downfall of feudalism to the present hour! Were the vagrant laws of Queen Elizabeth criminal? Are the vagrant laws of England and the Northern States at this day criminal? Or are we to understand that the thing which in the white man is a social scandal and wrong, inviting stern justice and an austere hand of control, becomes in the black man a large and noble social fact, deserving encouragement and protection? Of course, some vagrant laws are better than other vagrant laws, but to denounce the making of vagrant laws as a crime, because from the necessities of the case, those laws are likely to affect a race which happens to enjoy the privilege of being black, is such a piece of folly as shocks one, even in the *Tribune*.

It is hardly three days ago that the *Tribune* held up to execration the practice of selling white vagrants and paupers by auction which prevails in Connecticut, to a certain extent, and in Massachusetts quite generally. Certainly there is no provision in any vagrant law in all the "criminal legislation" of the Southern States so mean and so degrading to human nature as this.

Does the *Tribune*, therefore, propose that the power of regulating their own domestic affairs and of determining who shall exercise the control of political power among them shall be taken away by General Grant's bayonets from the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut?

Democratic Conservatism and Republican Radicalism.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

"Democratic conservatism is ruin, but Republican radicalism is peace, order, and prosperity."

This extract from the editorial column of one of the Northern journals, conveys, in a single sentence, the efforts in the interests of the Republican party to pervert the truth and maintain a rule of wrong and injustice.

The large majority of the Northern people are, beyond doubt, opposed to the Reconstruction acts. They would have preferred a restoration effected upon the simple and safe basis of the Constitution. They are aware that the Republican party have been in the absolute control of the Government ever since the cessation of hostilities, and could have had a permanent and fraternal peace at any moment. This awaited their bidding. They had the power in their hands. They had but to exert it on behalf of tranquillity, and right, and peace, with its unity and blessings, would at once have been attained. They, however, preferred the lust of dominion to the welfare of the land. They set up the reign of their faction, in the place of the free scope and safe security of the Constitution. And, in so doing, they betrayed their high trust and imperiled the dearest hopes and most precious liberties of the nation.

And for this and the unconstitutional and irresponsible Governments erected without right at the South they have been justly arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

That opinion has already had voice at the ballot-box. It has had expression on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific slope; and that expression foreshadows a verdict of condemnation at the hands of the American people in November next.

Perceiving the approach of their doom, they are seeking to avert it, by distracting the attention of the people from the real issue involved in the contest. They say that Democratic conservatism is ruin, because its success is what they term the success of the Rebellion. Never was greater nonsense uttered, or a more flimsy attempt made to deceive the Northern mind.

The question during the late war was whether the South should have a separate nationality. The question now at issue, is whether she shall be recognized as a part of the Union, whether the Commonwealths are States of, and her people citizens of, the United States.

A Democratic triumph, it is transparent, can have no effect upon the issues involved in the late struggle. It can in no way establish the independence of the late Confederate States. The issues of the war are decided and decided forever. It is true the arbiter was the sword. But this renders these the more settled. All who were in the war have accepted the decision thus rendered. In fact, all parties, and all men at the South, as at the North, have, in good faith, accepted this arbitrament as conclusive and final. There is simply, therefore, an end of it.

The controversy is not as to the past. It is as to the present. The South have accepted the Government of these United States as their Government, its flag as their flag, and its Constitution as their Constitution. It is, therefore, as a part of the common country that they ask to be recognized, and for an equal share in its laws and its rights. Upon this platform the Democratic party stands. Therefore it is supported by the people of the South. Had the Republican party announced these views at the close of the war, it would doubtless have likewise received the same support. We deal not with the dead past, but with the living present. How can Republican radicalism claim to be "peace, order, and prosperity" when, although in supreme power for years, it has yet neither accomplished "peace, order, or prosperity." In fact, can a single measure inaugurated by it be pointed out which has not produced, as its inherent and necessary result, the revival of sectional prejudice, the creation of disorder and financial embarrassment to the South as to the North.

Is it peace to have overthrown the governments of the South, and to have erected in their place those born of the bayonet, and in no way representing the interest or voice of the accustomed voters? Is it order to have made the white race aliens and strangers upon their own soil, and to have placed them in subjection to another and inferior race just emerged from a condition of slavery? Is it prosperity to have kept the Union dissevered practically for over four years, and prevented that restoration under the Constitution by which unity, peace and prosperity might long since have been happily accomplished?

If so, then it stands upon the same platform occupied by Mr. Lincoln himself, a Republican President.

We allude to his memorable letter written on the 21st November, 1863, when the power of his administration was invoked, to place the portion of Louisiana, then in the possession of Federal arms, under "carpet bag" government. This he refused to do in the following words:

Dear Sir:—Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehensions that the Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and swear to support the Constitution; and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as they would be understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress then, I would vote against admitting any such men to a seat.

And yet is not what Mr. Lincoln refused to do precisely what the Republican party, since his death, has done in every Southern State? Are not their representatives in Congress and at home, for the most part, Northern wanderers and negroes elected at the point of the bayonet? The Southern white race but echo his words when they declare this to be "disgraceful and outrageous." The fact is Democratic conservatism means peace. Republican radicalism, dissension, strife, and utter ruin.

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$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

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A PERFECT SAFE.

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No. 404 RACE Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Department of Washington, in this city. Also for supplying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef. Said proposal for Washington, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.

The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied to be of the finest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ribs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average price on the quantity required for both purposes will be considered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased or when in funds for the purpose.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer or the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contracts will be made for six months from the 1st day of October, 1868, or such period as the Commissary-General may determine.

The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding.

G. BELL,

9 5 6t Depot and Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory. 9 4 10 3

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PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING,

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1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

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PHILADELPHIA 15 30 stothf

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Augustine Byrne, a supposed Fenian, has been arrested, examined and remanded. Arms, munitions, etc., were found in his lodgings.

Jefferson Davis is in this city.

The Spanish Government is taking great precautions, and many army officers have been removed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—The Archbishop of Armagh, at a visitation in his Diocese, predicted that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would cause a dissolution of the Union and make Ireland a separate State.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9.—An International Convention of the Workingmen of Europe has been in session in this city during the present week. The attendance is large, and the proceedings have been harmonious and orderly. The objects of the meeting and the results obtained may be best summed up in a resolution which was adopted to-day, and which is in substance as follows:

That, in the opinion of the Convention, workingmen cannot remain in complete emancipation from the oppression of employers through the means merely of local strikes; that all strikes should be subject to a code of uniform rules and regulations; that councils of reformation be formed to settle differences between the employer and the employed, and finally, that trade societies be established in those countries where they do not now exist, and that all such societies be organized so as to be able to act in close connection and caucus with one another for the general improvement of the status of workingmen throughout Europe.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Consul-General Bosing, the agent recently appointed by the North German Government to treat with the authorities at Washington for the re-establishment of more efficient regulations for the protection of emigrants from German ports, sailed for New York on board the steamship Hermann.

BOMBAY, Sept. 8.—The press of this city and of Calcutta, and of all parts of India, as far as heard from, without exception, condemn the reported appointment of Earl Mayo as Governor-General of India.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—The railway authorities have had an interview with the members of the Government on the subject of the cattle disease and the prohibitory order of the Council. It is represented that the Great Western and Grand Trunk roads are losing largely by the decrease in freight in consequence. The Privy Council have the matter under consideration, and it is expected that the original order will be relaxed, if not repealed.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—The Assembly sat yesterday afternoon with closed doors, and discussed the correspondence between the Government, Doyle and Attorney-General Wilkins. A resolution was offered condemning the course of the Governor-General, as interfering with the right of free speech. He informed the Government that if the resolution was not expunged he would dissolve the House. Another secret session was held to-day, resulting in the resolution being expunged. There is much excitement in political circles.

The great race for $1000 between the celebrated American horse General Williams and Skedaddler resulted in an easy victory for the former.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—The trial of Whalen was resumed this morning. Detectives Chillon and Hess testified as to the conversation they heard in jail between Whalen and Doyle, whereby Whalen acknowledged that he shot McGee. Tozner testified to having several times heard Whalen threaten to take the life of McGee. Another witness gave evidence highly unfavorable to the prisoner.

The case for the prosecution has closed. At 6 o'clock to-night the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when the defense begins. Whalen has lost the defiant air assumed on the first day of the trial, and appears anxious and uneasy. It is supposed that the case for the defense will occupy about a week. There is scarcely a doubt of conviction.

Political.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—The Republicans made a large demonstration here to-day. A meeting was held at City Hall in the afternoon, which was addressed by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, Lieutenant-Governor Woodford, of New York, and Senator Conness. This evening a brilliant torchlight procession marched through the streets.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9.—Hon. S. S. Cox addressed the Democracy at Granite Hall to-night.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—At the Democratic State Convention held here to-day, the following Presidential electors were nominated:—At large, Governor James E. English and General William B. Franklin. First District, Alfred R. Goodrich; Second District, Henry G. Hubbard; Third District, Lloyd E. Baldwin; Fourth District, Nathaniel Wheeler.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 9.—The largest German political meeting ever held in Central New York took place here last night under Republican auspices.

A street parade of a full regiment of "Boys in Blue," and fifteen full companies of Tanners, was made. German delegations from Auburn, Liverpool, Owasco, and other places were present. An indoor meeting was addressed by Carl Schurz, who was afterwards serenaded at his hotel.

HONESDALE, Pa., Sept. 9.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night, which was addressed by Horace Greeley and E. D. Culver.

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 9.—A Grant and Colfax mass meeting was held here last night, and was addressed by Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford. It was one of the greatest turnouts witnessed here for a long time.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 9.—The Senate amended the relief bill by striking out the second section, which included money in the schedule. The House passed a bill giving aid to the air-line railway through northeastern Georgia.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a report of the committee in the case of persons applying for seats vacated by the expelled negroes, and giving the names of persons receiving the next highest vote.

A protest accompanied the report against the action of the House in expelling the negroes, which reviewed the constitutional question, and stated that the Constitution clearly gave negroes the right to hold office.

Pending the reading a motion was made to table it, as a direct insult to the House. The motion was not sustained.

The following was introduced:—

Resolved, That the portion of the communication of the Governor reflecting upon the action of the House in deciding on the eligibility of free persons of color under the Constitution, be returned with the following:—

Resolved, That the members of each house are the judges of the qualifications of its members and not the Governor, and that they are the keepers of their own conscience, and not his Excellency.

A resolution was passed to swear in the members having the next highest vote, who were not eligible under the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Several of the new members were sworn in and took their seats.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 9.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill pledging the taxes collected for the redemption of bills receivable of the State. Also, a bill to aid the Blue Ridge Railroad.

The Republican Convention elected Elliott permanent chairman. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State. A. S. Wallace, of York, was nominated as the Republican candidate for the Fourth District.

Sculling Match.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—The sculling race, 5 miles, for $2000 and the championship of America, between Walter Brown, of Portland, and Henry Coulter, of Manchester, to-day, resulted in favor of Brown by about two minutes. The race, which was rowed 6 miles above the city, was entirely fair and square. The reliable time given is 33 minutes 5 seconds, the fastest on record. There was great excitement over the result, which was quite unexpected.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Enoch Train, Jr., a well-known merchant of this city, died to-day.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The bridge on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, two miles this side of Iowa City, was washed away on Monday night. When the train going west reached that point, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the engine was precipitated to the bottom of the ravine, dragging after it three crowded cattle cars and one wheat car, piling them on top of each other in a confused heap. The last car was raised so high that it prevented the passenger cars from following. The engineer was killed instantly, and the fireman was so badly injured that he died.

The Hippocampus, a propeller plying between St. Joseph, Michigan, and Chicago, left St. Joseph on Monday night with about thirty passengers and a full crew, since which time nothing has been heard of her. It is feared that she foundered during the storm on Monday night, and all on board were lost. Tugs have been sent from here to seach for the wreck.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Benton Harbor, Mich., this evening, says the contents of the propeller Hippocampus consisted of eight hundred and fifty baskets of peaches, mostly on the main and hurricane decks, and being top-heavy from the extra weight on her upper decks, she capsized during a squall.

The propeller Connet, which left St. Joseph last night, reports very heavy weather.

The Hippocampus was valued at $22,000.

From New York.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Governor Seymour arrived here in the 9 25 train, on the way to Saratoga, where he is engaged to deliver an address for the Saratoga Agricultural Society to-morrow. His arrival was known to but few in the city, but upon talking at the depot he was recognized, and a serenade resolved upon. A national salute was fired at half-past 10.

The Young Men's Democratic Association, with a band of music, appeared in front of the Delavan House and called for Governor Seymour. He appeared in response to the call, and briefly addressed the crowd. He thanked them for the unexpected demonstration, which seemed to him like a welcome home.

He said he had received from all sections of the country the most earnest assurances of success in the present canvass. Four years had passed since the war closed, and yet the Union was not restored, and the national debt was increasing. The question was whether a policy could not be adopted that would give peace and tranquility to the country. He was loudly applauded.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The National Telegraph Union commenced their sixth annual Convention at the Delavan House to-day. The Convention will probably be in session two or three days.

Base Ball.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—The game of base ball between the Nationals, of this city, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, to-day, was one of the most closely contested of the season. The Athletics won by a score of 13 to 6. Each club received four bluds. The following is the score:—

NATIONAL.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
Coutwell, c.	2	3	Reach, 2 b.	2	3
Wolvert n, 3 b.	4	1	McBride, p.	2	1
Gould, r. f.	4	0	Radcliffe, s. s.	4	1
Waddell, p.	1	0	Kahmar, r. f.	4	1
Spellman, 2 b.	3	1	Fisler, 1 b.	4	1
Umpleby, 1 b.	2	1	Sensenderfer, c. f.	3	1
Fitzberger, l. f.	4	0	Foran, l. f.	2	3
Strunn. c. f.	3	0	Cuthbert, c.	3	1
Powers, s. s.	4	0	Berry, 3 b	3	1
Total,	27	6		27	13

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Athletic,	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	5	4	—13
National,	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	—6

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—A Santa Fe despatch of yesterday says the Legislative election in New Mexico yesterday resulted in a Republican victory. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican.

A Cheyenne despatch says that Hon. Schuyler Colfax and party arrived from Denver this morning, and left for Omaha and Chicago on to-day's train.

Grading on the Denver Railroad commenced yesterday.

A Denver despatch says the election in Colorado yesterday resulted in the election of Allen Bradford, Republican, as delegate to Congress, by an increased majority. The Legislature will undoubtedly be largely Republican.

Pedestrianism.

TROY, Sept. 9.—The walking tournament at Rensselaer Park Course ended this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and was won by Haydock, the English pedestrian, who walked 100 miles in 22 hours and 44 seconds; Payne, of Albany, walked 100 miles in 23 hours and 37 seconds; Bendon gave out on the 87th mile, winning the third prize. He walked fifty miles without rest, and entered the contest without training. Haydock walked an extra mile after completing his one hundred miles. This is the first authenticated instance on record of the accomplishment of this feat.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

POLITICAL.—The Tanners' Club of the Second Ward met last night.

The Invincibles parade to the Ninth and Spring Garden meeting this evening.

There is a talk of a monster turnout of the Republicans on the night of the 14th of the present month.

General Tyndale and Daniel Dougherty will address the citizens of the Seventh Ward at Broad and Lombard streets to-night.

The Republicans of the Eighth precinct, Third Ward, met at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Fitzwater streets, last evening, to perfect their organization.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican citizens met at the club room, corner of Richmond and Marlborough streets, last night for the purpose of forming a campaign club.

The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Tenth Ward met last evening, at Broad and Race streets, to perfect the organization of the club. Ex-Governor James Pollock addressed the meeting.

The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Ward met last evening at Tioga Hall, Tioga street and Germantown Railroad, and organized a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The citizens of the Ninth Precinct of the Tenth Ward met at the Precinct house, southwest corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets, last evening, and organized for the campaign.

This evening a grand Republican mass meeting and flag-raising will take place at Ninth and Spring Garden streets. Hon. Leonard Myers, Charles Gibbons, and others will speak.

A very large audience was present last evening at the Armory, Broad street, below Race, on the occasion of the reorganization of the old Campaign Club of 1860. The Marshal, Colonel William B. Mann, was present, and called the meeting to order. After short speeches by Colonel Mann and Colonel Forney, Mr. Robert Beatty was elected Secretary, and John Price Wetherill Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Last night a young man twenty-one years of age, named Christopher Franks, shot himself in the head, in Willow street, near New Market. It seems that he was in the employ of his father, at No. 149 Willow street, and addicted to strong drink. Yesterday afternoon, on returning from attending to some business, his father observed that he was much intoxicated, and advised him to go home. He did so, and on reaching there it is said his mother expostulated with him on his conduct, whereupon he left the house in a state of indignation. He went to the house of one of his shopmates, named Thomas Keenan, and, with two others, named William Ingard and Jacob Daviger, went to a neighboring tavern and took a glass of beer. They then went out and proceeded as far as Willow and New Market streets, when, deliberately pulling a large pistol from his pocket, he put it to his head and pulled the trigger. The ball entered the brain from near the left eye, and at a late hour last night the physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital were endeavoring to extract it, with poor hopes of success, and it was feared the rash act would prove fatal.

ACCIDENTS.—Ebenezer Haskell, sixty-four years old, residing at No. 2023 Bridge street, West Philadelphia, had a leg broken on Market street yesterday.

Edward G. Schouldt, eighteen years old, fell from a scaffold in West Philadelphia, yesterday, and had an arm broken.

Michael Boyle, seventeen years old, had one of his hands badly cut yesterday by a carving machine.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock a young man named Louis Halton, aged nineteen years, while helping to unload iron from the bark Annie, had his left leg broken by a piece of iron falling on it. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Yesterday John Coyle, thirty seven years old, who resides near Fortieth and Market streets, while driving a spirited team, was thrown out of the wagon by the horses running away. The wagon passed over him, and he was seriously injured. One of his thighs, a leg, and an arm were broken, and he was badly bruised. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Coyle was hostler at the Ohio House stables.

RELICS.—Workmen now engaged in building a sewer on Broad street, near Race, have brought to the surface a number of the old wooden pipes, laid about the year 1812, for the purpose of conveying water from the reservoir at Fairmount to the distributing box at the old Centre Square Works. In making an attachment to water pipe on Chesnut street, above Seventeenth, a few days since, the workmen discovered the old brick aqueduct, used to supply the Centre Square Works, at Broad and Market streets. The old pipes and the aqueduct are as perfect as when first put down.

ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The preparations for the grand parade of the Order of United American Mechanics, on the 11th inst., at Lancaster, are nearly completed. The delegation of the Order from Wilmington, Delaware, will arrive in this city to-day, and be received by the Hand-in-Hand Council of this city, and entertained during their stay in Philadelphia. A mass meeting is to be held in Lancaster after the parade.

DELAWARE CITY AND PARKESBURG RAILROAD.—At the recent meeting of the friends of the proposed railroad from Delaware city to Parkesburg, Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, was present, and pledged the co operation and assistance of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to the enterprise. The Directors of the proposed road subsequently held a meeting, and resolved to employ an engineer, and proceed with the work.

THE POINT BREEZE RACES.—There was a fair attendance at Point Breeze Park yesterday, on the occasion of the first of a series of races announced to take place on that course. The race yesterday was between Victor, Patchen, Prince George, and Blue Dick. The latter won the first, second, and fourth heats. The third was decided a dead heat between Patchen and Blue Dick.

The San Francisco Labor Exchange.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Labor Exchange at San Francisco, the secretary presented his first quarterly report. It is an exceedingly interesting document. In that portion embracing a review of the operations of the Exchange for the last three months, the secretary says that the wages for several classes of workmen have increased. He shows the benefit of the Exchange to the State at large and the value of utilizing labor immediately, which he holds cannot be hoarded like gold. One of the statistical tables shows that more than two thirds of the total number of males employed were farm hands and general laborers.

There had also, during the quarter, been a steady demand for other classes, which could not be filled owing to the scarcity of competent workmen. There were orders for eight hundred and seventy more men than could be supplied during the month of July. A carefully prepared table exhibits the nationality of the persons provided with employment as follows:—

Nationality.	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*Total.*
American . .	381	292	290	963
English . . .	158	133	125	416
Irish	512	551	692	2165
German . . .	135	144	149	1428

Another table shows the date of arrival in this city, as follows:—May, 1140; June, 892; July, 911; total, 2880. The whole number of persons employed during the quarter was 4458; and the whole number of orders was 5006. Of those furnished, 1498 were laborers; 845 farm hands; 333 carpenters; 85 blacksmiths; 146 teamsters; 67 lumbermen; 49 wood choppers; 31 men and their wives; 89 boys; 75 miners; 139 cooks; 29 clerks; and the remainder embraced upwards of 100 different occupations, leaving 548 orders unfilled on the 1st instant.

The statistics relating to the female department are interesting. Of 454 females provided with employment during July, 396 were Irish, 73 English, 18 Germans, 26 Scotch, 1 Canadian, 1 Nova Scotian, 1 Spanish, and 32 Americans. All the Irish were Roman Catholics except 7. Of the total number of Irish who were provided for as stated, only 17 could read and write. The Exchange has at present 267 $1 per month subscribers. The total collections for July were $526, against $1194 in June, and $2868 in May. There is nearly $1300 in the treasury, with every demand against it paid in full.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 35 | MOON RISES.....11 54
SUN SETS.....6 18 | HIGH WATER.....7 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Aug. 22
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 26
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 28
Napoleon III	Brest	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 10
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 10
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 12
Feb-Kee	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	Sept. 15
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Marion, Saunders, Halifax, N.S., C. G. VanHorn.
Schr J. R. Clement Rice, Newbern, N. C., J. R. Morehead & Co.
Schr J. L. Williamson, Corson, Richmond, Va., Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr A. May, May, Boston, do.
Schr S. E. Smith (new), Banks, Richmond, Va., do.
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, do.
Schr Oneida, Davis, Bath, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Str S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig H. J. Burton, Burton, 43 days from Bremerhaven, with mdse.
Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, 8 days from Charleston, with lumber to T. P. Gaivin & Co.
Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with bark to Collins & Co.
Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Jordan's Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. Barratt.
Schr Mary Means, Byard, 11 days from Bangor, with 801 200 spruce laths to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from Boston.
Steamer Mentor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Tull, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Chasca, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from San Francisco 8th inst.
Barque Schamyl, Smith, remained at Leghorn 19th ult., for Philadelphia in 4 days.
Barque Scud, Crosby, at Leghorn 19th ult., for Philadelphia in 4 days, via Alicante and Malaga.
Barque M. Louise Miller, Leighton, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 27th ult.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig J. C. Clark, Whitmore, hence, remained at Gibraltar 19 h ult., seeking.
Schr Lizzie A. Bennett, Landon, hence, at Alexandria 7th inst.
Schrs Minnie Kinney, hence for Allyn's Point, and Ocean Traveller, Adams, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 7th inst.
Schr Alligator, Robbins, hence, at Gloucester 7th instant.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, hence, at Portland 31 instant.
Schr Minnie Griffing, hence for Hartford, at New Haven 7th inst.
Schrs Ella Amsden, Smith; E. F. Cabada, Swain; J. E. Simmons, Young; Laura Bridgman, Hart; John Price, Nickerson; Mary Riley, Riley; F. Boice, Adams, and N. & H. Gould, Crowell, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schrs J. T. Weaver, Cleaveland, from Boston, and Wm. Bement, Raley, from Quincy Point, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schr Elizabeth, Horner, hence, at Pawtucket 7th instant.
Schr Joseph Wapples, Wright, hence, at Richmond yesterday.
Schrs Wm. Colyer, Taylor; Fawn, Wiley; and Pathway, McElwee, hence, at Providence 7th inst.
Schr Anna V. Bergen, Thompson, hence, was below Providence 7th inst.
Schr Henry Hobart, hence for Boston, before reported ashore on Block Island, has gone to pieces and the crew arrived at Newport 6th inst. She had a cargo of 320 tons coal, all of which is lost.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, hence, at Newport 6th inst.
Schrs S. Washburn, Thrasher, and Catawamteak, Snow, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.
Schrs D. Brittain Springer; S. D. Hart, Burgess; and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Schrs E. H. Atwood, Riggins; A. M. Lee, Dakin; A. K. Vaughan, Risley; H. Simmons, Godfrey; and Trade Wind, Corson, hence, at Salem 7th inst.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, from Boston; Charles Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwick, and Adele Felicia, Elliott, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr Monmouth, Anderson, from Norwalk for Port Richmond, at New York 8th inst.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

On or about the 20th of September, and during the time necessary to put up a new lantern, say until the 25th of the month, a fixed light will be shown at the Delaware Breakwater Light Station, instead of the present fixed light varied by flashes, and on the completion of the work, the fixed light varied by flashes will be exhibited as usual.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

G. CASTOR SMITH,
Acting Engineer 4th Lighthouse District.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms N. of the smack Star, sunk on the Land Sand, entrance to the river Thames.

The buoy lies in 4 feet at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Whitestable church, in line with the Pearson's Arms Hotel, S. ¾ E.

Herne high mills, just open to the eastward of a house on Hampton Point, SE. by S.

West Spaniard buoy, N., distant 9-10ths mile.

By order,
ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Aug. 21, 1868.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 Hamb[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26] PHILADELPHIA.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member or as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs.

ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 18 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed in a dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MARGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 21m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs for heavy goods; four cents per foot measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 23 6m JOHN F. OBL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS MAIL STEAMER

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 8 9
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 8 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company. Despatch & Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
1 1] WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 40 New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 1¾ P.M	Saturday, Sept. 5, 3½ P.M
Sunday, Sept. 6, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Sept 7, 2½ P.M	Monday, Sept. 7, 6½ P

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

Binckley Gets Bruised.

THERE is something so nearly approaching the sublime in the impudence of this man Binckley, his audacity is so unparalleled, his assumptions so unblushing, that, in common with the world at large, we must lament the sorry plights into which he was thrown yesterday. So long as Binckley held a position in the secondary Cabinet of Andrew Johnson, his achievements were of the highest order. Indeed, they savored of the heroic in a field wherein heroism is seldom displayed. It requires no small amount of personal courage to defy the judicial dogmas of the ages. Binckley did this thing, however, and great was his reward. The world heard of his achievements, and the world was amazed thereat. But Stanbery, in excess of zeal for his presidential client, resigned his portfolio, and, as we predicted at the time, did not succeed in regaining it. This was bad for Stanbery, but it was worse for Binckley. Like the disconsolate Moor, he found "his occupation gone." Then came Andrew Johnson to the rescue, and Binckley was thrust into a small niche which had hitherto been overlooked. Once more on his legs, Binckley began to expand, and soon his proportions became so portly that he journeyed to the metropolis, where he hoped to find abundant room for spreading himself. Binckley was not deceived. In that great whirlpool of energy and fraud he found full scope for the healthy development of his two leading traits of character. He succeeded in again effecting an entrance into the newspapers by trumping up a scandalous complaint against Commissioner Rollins, and for a time he revelled in his great delight.

But behold his discomfiture! Yesterday he sent for Mr. Courtney, the United States District Attorney of that section. The fame of Binckley had reached the ears of that gentleman, and he obeyed the summons. He was desirous of looking upon Binckley in repose. Binckley in action is grand. In repose he must be gloomy and peculiar. Mr. Courtney found him all of this, and something more. He found the illustrious Solicitor of Internal Revenue a very amusing little creature. In truth, he found him so playfully disposed, that he was constrained to style him a "consummate fool," and to knock him down, and then to pummel him until the illustrious Solicitor begged that his worthless life might be spared. The course pursued by Mr. Courtney proves him to be a genius second only to Binckley in his inventive powers. No man heretofore ever thought of knocking Binckley down and pounding him within an inch of his life. If some one had entertained such a fancy a year ago, Binckley might have been suppressed at the outset of his career, and the country would have been spared the contemplation of the infirmities of mankind as displayed in the weakest and vainest man to whom it has ever given birth. Binckley, farewell!

Public and Private Schools.

THE opening of the scholastic year brings as usual the numerous announcements of the various private institutions that abound in our city. Attention to education is one of the surest proofs of present prosperity and future progress, and we gladly welcome the multiplication of all species of schools, academies, etc., as a sign of national welfare.

There is a prejudice in the minds of many parents against the public schools, arising from a fear of the associations necessary to such a mixed assemblage. This, we think, is a mistake. The very equality among the students, paradoxical as it may seem, operates as a safeguard against enforced familiarity. The pupils instantly and inevitably lose all the distinctions of social rank and are merged into the mass of students. The very number and variety thus thrown together is a defense to the individual. There is none of that necessity for intercourse existing in the select school, where the fact that the parent is able to meet "the terms" assures the respectability of the pupil, and compels a social equality entirely independent of intellectual merit, while the teacher, anxiously dependent for subsistence upon the attendance of the child, is also unduly influenced to endure the vulgarity or overlook the stupidity which would speedily find its true level in the free school. Parents wisely considerate of the manners, as well as the minds of their children, fear that they will become rude and boisterous in the play-ground of the public school, forgetting that their daughter, who is taught deportment by the lady principal of the select "Academy," may be thrown into hourly intercourse with Miss Shoddy, who has inherited "slang" from her papa and vulgarity from her mamma.

In the public school association is limited to the hours spent within the walls of the building, and only a special and strong personal inclination is apt to single out a companion from the throng. The wholesome, busy, practical atmosphere that pervades every action is in itself an obstacle to the formation of those lackadaisical "bosom friendships" that are often as injurious as they are silly.

Intellectual equality is the only rule of association, and no better defense against contamination can be devised, at least in the more advanced classes. However it may be in "children of a larger growth," vicious boys and girls are usually mentally idle and inattentive, and the vulgar-minded are generally stupid. The intelligent child of any rank is stimulated by the competition, and ambitious to avail himself of the advantages and honors so freely open to industry and merit.

Where parents are able to choose between the two systems, and where they are unable or unwilling to undertake the instruction of young children at home, perhaps the new schemes of tuition by "objects," and the varied methods borrowed from the German under the name Kindergarten, may be preferable. But even this exception we would trace, not to any fault inherent in the public system as much as to its being as yet too restricted in its operations. The teachers are too few in number, and the pupils are therefore necessarily ineffectually classified.

Many experienced teachers urge that one person is incapable of paying sufficient attention to the individual requirements and idiosyncracies of each member of a class exceeding twelve or fifteen in number. If this be correct, or even if it approximates to the truth, what can be expected from the operations even of the most thorough system, when each teacher is compelled to superintend thirty, forty, and sometimes even sixty pupils?

In thus urging the advantages of the public school system, and striving to combat the prejudice against it existing in the minds of many parents anxious to perform their duty, we would not be understood as opposing the private schools as they now exist. But we would like to see the question fairly tested, and the children of the community marshalled into the ranks of the public institutions, under even a larger number of instructors than are now included under the systems.

No matter how excellent the free schools may become, or how much money may be spent on them, there will be always ample room in a prosperous country like ours for the employment of all persons fitted to be instructors. Methods of tuition adapted to securing success in special avocations will always be required by a people so eminently practical. Polytechnic schools, commercial colleges, farm schools, and an infinite variety of institutions for direct instruction in the professions, sciences, arts, and mechanics will become more necessary and popular every year. But as a basis for all this, we should devote most serious attention to the completion and perfection of our present public school system, as the ground from which all higher and more special instruction must arise. The High Schools for both sexes in this city have already achieved a great success, and are fairly entitled to rank as colleges. They furnish an education amply sufficient to the requirements of any citizen not intending to pursue any special science or art to its ultimate issue of professional excellence, and even in that case provide a very complete preliminary course of instruction fitted for any later superstructure.

Subdivision of labor leads inevitably to increased excellence in every department of industry, and an additional number of instructors would have the further advantage of restricting each professor to a speciality. Both public and private schools suffer from the necessity that compels one individual to supervise a great diversity of studies. It cannot be presumed that the adept in mathematics is therefore fitted to teach elocution, or that a linguist must be a superior penman; yet as schools are now arranged teachers are often required to teach a variety of branches, often including those in which they are uninterested, or even naturally deficient.

A teacher of even ordinary capacity, restricted to that branch for which he is best fitted, must achieve greater eminence than when his attention is distracted to a variety of subjects, and the increased number of instructors would ensure not only better and fuller attention to the peculiar requirements of each scholar, but improve the quality and method of instruction.

"IF ANY MAN ATTEMPTS TO HAUL DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG, SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT!"—When General John A. Dix gave utterance to these famous words, he struck the key-note of the struggle for the Union. When the war had been brought to a close, he arrayed himself on the side of the Johnsonists, and acted as temporary chairman of the Wigwam Convention which was held in this city in August, 1866. But now he speaks again, and his voice is as earnest and stirring as it was when, in 1861, he spoke the words which are destined to live in history. Yesterday we referred to a letter recently received from him in Washington, in which he unqualifiedly endorsed the ticket and platform of the Republican party. To-day we are enabled to substantiate this in a very satisfactory manner. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, whose letter we give in full elsewhere, announces that General Dix is unreserved in the expression of his views on the political situation at home; that he regards "the election of Mr. Seymour at this juncture as a great calamity, and that the only hope for the peace and tranquillity of the country during the next four years is in the firmness, good sense, and patriotism of General Grant." The same correspondent also states that he has good reason to believe that Minister Reverdy Johnson holds the same opinion as General Dix. Where is McCracken? He is wanted at both Paris and London.

HORATIO SEYMOUR was sorely grieved to accept the Tammany nomination, because it debarred him from participating in the Presidential canvass. Indeed, his anxiety to address his "friends" on the pending issues is so great, that he cannot, even for the sake of common decency, abstain. In 1852, General Scott, whose head was completely turned by the prospects of Presidential honors, made two or three silly speeches to the public, and damaged his cause immensely. Stephen A. Douglas was inflicted with the same infirmity in 1860. Having at last secured a nomination at the cost of the disruption of the Democratic party, he perambulated the country, and discoursed on his favorite dogma of "squatter sovereignty" in almost every hamlet in the land. The result was anything but flattering. And now Horatio has ventured upon the same line of policy. He has expounded his views on several occasions already, and last evening, in response to a serenade at Albany, he made another little speech. Mr. Seymour assured his hearers that "he had received from all sections of the country the most earnest assurances of success in the present canvass." Does Mr. Seymour include Vermont in the country? He neglected to enlighten his hearers on that point. Indeed, as far as our reports show, he never once breathed the word Vermont. Mr. Seymour further stated the question before the people to be "whether a policy could not be adopted that would give peace and tranquility to the country." On that point he need not remain in ignorance. Such a policy is certainly possible. It only remains for the people to decide whether the revolutionary schemes of Frank Blair point to "peace and tranquility," or whether we are to respond in all earnestness to Grant's grandest utterance, *"Let us have peace!"*

Democratic Colonization.

FROM some special and well authenticated facts which have come to us, we cannot avoid the conviction that attempts are being made by the Democracy to colonize the city of Philadelphia on a scale which will throw all the coffee naturalization papers into the shade. In all the doubtful Wards decided and systematic steps are being taken. Attempts are made to rent houses for the declared purpose of locating boarders with the landlord, who is, of course, in the interest of these rogues. The impunity with which all such attempts, when detected, have heretofore gone unpunished makes them bold in their efforts to defeat the will of the people. There are two things requisite at the present time which will aid in defeating these frauds. The first is for the block committees of the Republican party (which should by this time have been in active existence in every precinct in our city) to carefully learn the names of all the *bona fide* residents, and note them down. *Now is the time for this work.* As the ten days for election approach the colonizers will begin to enter, so that it will be difficult to distinguish them from the real residents; but at thirty days before there need be no confusion. By this means every one who comes into the city between now and the election day can be watched, challenged, and detected in his unlawful attempts.

The second step is to let it be distinctly known that every rascal found attempting to thus cheat the law, will be most strictly dealt with. Because justice has been lax in times past, is no reason why she should be so in the future, and from the character of the gentlemen who will hold the power, we feel confident that the defeat of law will receive the severest punishment. If a few only be arrested, and sent below, the others will take flight, and not dare to run the risk. We hope the Executive Committee will give the matter their most earnest attention.

ANOTHER GUN.—New Mexico held her territorial election on Tuesday, and did nobly. The response which she made to the voice of Vermont is of the most cheering and satisfactory tenor. Last year, Charles P. Clever was elected delegate to Congress over Chavez, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 97. In 1865, the Republicans had a majority of 2331, while in 1863 the Democrats carried the Territory by a majority of 1106. Now, New Mexico repudiates in toto her "reaction," and elects a territorial Legislature two-thirds of the members of which are out-and-out radicals. New Mexico being still in leading strings has no voice in the Presidential contest, but the result of her appeal to the people shows how thoroughly they are in accordance with the spirit of the great Republican party. By-and-by another worthy member will be added to the sisterhood of States. She will prove, in both houses of Congress and in the Electoral College, a fitting offset to rampant little Delaware.

WHAT IT MEANS TO FARMERS.—The Democratic party declares, in so many words, that it is in favor of "equal taxation on all species of property." This is comprehensive, and means exactly what it says. Then, among the various "species of property," we find not only bonds of the United States, stocks of rich corporations, and many other *active* forms of capital, but also *land*. The Democracy favor an equal taxation of land, of farms, of farm produce, with that on stocks and commissions. The result will be disastrous to all our country industries. To levy a tax of five per cent. on investments in farm lands, as it is on other "species of property," means injustice and ruin to the farmers. Let them think of this before they vote. It may be, and probably will be, to them a matter of pecuniary interest. The Republican party favor the laying of the burdens of taxation on the form of capital which is most active in producing. Are our farmers prepared to pay the same taxes as our banks in proportion to the value of their possessions?

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD—GRANT, COLFAX, MYERS, and HENSZEY.—Citizens of the Second Senatorial and Third Congressional Districts, will assemble in Mass Meeting and Flag Raising, at NINTH and SPRING GARDEN, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, at 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. L. Myers,	Charles Gibbons, Esq.,
Hon. D. D. Moore,	A. Wilson Henszey,
Col J. W. Forney,	Gen. J. T. Owen,
Col. E. W. Davis,	Gen. Hector Tyndale.

9 9 2t*

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 414 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 1t M. C. HONG, Chairman.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 705 RACE Street. 7 23 6p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHEN BALLOONS CARRY THE mails, and drop letters fall from the skies, when perpetual motion is discovered, the circle squared, and the ladies cease to have a poetic appreciation of the *chef-d'œuvres* of the toilet, then, but not till then, will Phalon's "Flor De Mayo" lose its *prestige* as the most delicious of perfumes. Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 1 4§

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, MARY MOHRMAN, a female child six years of age, has been murdered under circumstances of fiendish atrocity, by some person unknown; Now, therefore, I, MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do offer a

REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator of this unparalleled crime.

Witness my hand, and the seal of the said city, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1868.

9 9 3t MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

8 28 10t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—FRIDAY, Sept. 11th. Premium, $1500. Mile Heats, 3 in 5 to harness, good day and track. $1000 to first, $500 to second Horse. Horses to start at 3 P. M. precisely.

Budd Doble ent. b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
Wm. Borst ent. bwn. s. George Wilkes.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The above horses now rank with the fastest in the country having recently made 2 24¼ time.

Admission $1. 9 10 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst. At 3 o'clock P. M. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Premium $300.

$150 to first horse, $100 to second horse.

SAMUEL McLAUGHLIN enters b. h. MOUNTAIN BOY.

DANIEL PIFER enters b. m. LADY THORN.

The above horses are now the fastest public trotting horses in the world.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start for the Park from LIBRARY Street at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Admission $1. 9 10 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—FRIDAY, Sept. 11th. Match $200. Mile heats, 3 in 5, good day and track.

M. Goodin names g. h. Geo. Thomas, to wagon.
Owner names g. m. Carrie, to harness. 9 10 1t

RACES AT POINT BREEZE PARK.—Pools between Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy, for MONDAY next, will sell SATURDAY EVENING, at DONOHUE'S, S. W. corner NINTH and SANSOM Streets. 9 10 3t

RACES AT POINT BREEZE PARK.—Pools between Goldsmith Maid and George Wilkes, for FRIDAY next, will sell on Thursday evening, DONOHUE'S, S. W. corner Ninth and Sansom streets. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—ADMISSION will be charged for Ladies at the Races on FRIDAY and MONDAY next, except those accompanying members and subscribers. No Ladies admitted unless accompanied by Gentlemen. 1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful Stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
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FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, SITUated No. 1016 CHERRY Street. Apply to W. H. JONES, 9 5 7t No. 1625 MARKET Street.

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FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

THE LARGE MANSION, WITH SIDE LOT, CORNER TWELFTH AND SANSOM STREETS,

By C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,
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FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

WORMS! WORMS!

These pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 8 1f No. 602 ARCH Street.

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

9 8 1mrp] Par or Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

CLOTHING.

The Crack Boarding-School.

Situation just the thing
For elegance and beauty;
Everything to please the boys,
And make them do their duty.
Ten Professors in the house,
Keeping things moving;
E'en the stupidest of boys
Can't help improving.
Latin, German, Greek, and French,
Music, mensuration—
Everything a boy needs
For thorough education.
Corned beef, and cabbage, too,
Piled upon the table;
Every lad to eat his fill,
Fast as he is able.
All the chaps that mean to be
Number one scholars,
Ask their fathers please to go
And spend a few dollars
For a suit of splendid clothes,
Just the thing for Autumn:
Good clothes will make the boys
Remember what's taught 'em!

PROFESSORS! PRINCIPALS! BOYS! BOYS FATHERS! While you wisely cram wisdom into the boy's inner man, remember that both boy and man must have the outer man well provided for.

At our ELEGANT BROWN STONE HALL, we can completely rig, from neck to heels, every male creature, from tender juvenility to tottering old age. The highest satisfaction for the smallest number of dollars possible!

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TAILOR,
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HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
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ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

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This Company is prepared to issue policies of Life Insurance upon all the approved plans either at mutual rates, or at stock rates, as low as those of other reliable institutions.

Blank applications and tables of rates can be obtained at the office of the Company. 9 1tuths6t4p

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1868.

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FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

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CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS.

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STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

$5000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF city property. Apply to S. W. THACKARA & SON, 9 9 3t* No. 244 S. THIRD Street.

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, August 31,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER

AT POPULAR PRICES.

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EDWIN HALL & CO.,

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NEW STYLES FANCY SILKS,
SPLENDID QUALITY PLAIN SILKS,
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Novelties in Dress Goods.

CHAMELEON SILK SERGES,
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WOOLLEN SERGES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW GOODS FOR WALKING SUITS. 1t

Suits Made to Order.

BRIGHT PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES—

302	Needle-Worked	Double	Cambric	Bands	at	50c.
331	"	"	"	"	"	62c.
165	"	"	"	"	"	70c.
167	"	"	"	"	"	75c.
234	"	"	"	"		$1 to $1·50.

500 yards neat beautiful Worked Edgings, at 25 and 31 cents; 400 pairs Reversible Linen Cuffs, at 15 cents per pair; 100 pieces Cambric Frilled Ruffling, 35c. per piece; 2000 Plain and Tucked Linen Collars, 6c.; 1000 doz. Gents' full regular Half Hose, 25 to 37½; cheap. Ladies' extra wide leg Hose, at 31c., up very cheap. A full assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hose, best make. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Shirts, Vests, and Drawers for fall and winter, cheap. 100 doz. Gents' French Suspenders, 37c., very cheap. 60 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, only $1·75 per pair. 80 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, only $2 per pair. 42 pairs Nottingham beautiful Curtains, only $3 and $4 per pair. 30 pairs Nottingham beautiful Curtains, $7 to 10 per pair.

1490 yards Nottingham Lace, at 25c per yard.
478 yards Nottingham Lace, at 31c. per yard.
1000 yards very rich Lace, at 62 and 75 cents per yard.

The above goods are offered at less than importers' prices. Those in need of Curtains can save money by examining our Stock and comparing prices.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
9 10 thatu3t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1868.

PIM BROS. & CO.

FIRST QUALITY

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

6 25rp PHILADELPHIA.

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 28 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §4p

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, aged 30 years. Would assist or take the entire charge of a family, or would engage in some business. Would like to have her little girl, occasionally. City or Country. Would leave Pennsylvania. Address, for three weeks, E. C. P., TELEGRAPH Office. 9 9 3t*

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

"Convicted, but not Converted."

These words have been memorable to me ever since I first heard them pronounced by a peon's washerwoman, who, next to sitting down to a hot dish of tea, with her sleeves rolled up to her elbows, enjoyed nothing on earth so much as conversation in respect to her own and her neighbors' souls. Indeed, she used to speculate upon the condition of your soul as though it was so much cheese, and whether you were sound or unsound, would not long remain undiscovered by her, if you once came within the sweep of the radius represented by Aunt Polly's wash-brush handle. "Chile," she used to say, pausing in her white-washing, with a look of solemn adjuration, "Chile, your soul was made for better tings than to go dancing around in the Devil's den forever and forever, through all eternity, like a hen on a hot griddle." And, truth to tell, Aunt Polly's words had all the power due to a rude and grotesque picturesqueness.

I am led to these apparently disconnected remarks by the fact that John Allen, who, like another great man, awoke one morning and found himself famous, is announced as converted and on the road to glory. The sobriquet of the "Wickedest," only continues to be bestowed upon him because it was by that he achieved his greatness—just as the voluptuous Felicita will always be known as Vestvali the magnificent, and Edwin Forrest as the eminent, and Lucille Western as the young, the talented, and the beautiful. And now one word about his sincerity. Don't you, dear Philadelphia public, in writing to whom I always feel at home, believe that this repentant dance-house keeper is sincere. You know his history, from first to last, as well as I do. Copious extracts from the New York newspapers have informed you who and what he is, and here you have the fact staring you in the face, that he has abandoned his old business and is trying to act as though he heard "Eternity!" ringing perpetually in his ears. His late dance house will be the nucleus of a revival, which, if managed rightly, and not pushed with indiscreet zeal, may embrace thousands of the sin-soaked sinners of New York. If John Allen sticks to his promise and his prayers, he might go around among the infected human brutes of Water street, a living bottle of moral and religious carbolic acid, the mouth unstoppered and the acid flowing forth like balm, to heal and sweeten the dark places. In questions of this delicate and dangerous nature, it is easy to say that such a line of conduct ought to be pursued, but difficult to feel that what we say is true. Many of the religious and well-meaning frequenters of these Water street prayer-meetings, some of the most sweet and spotless ladies and gentlemen in New York—fail from a lack of knowledge of that phase of religious life, and of the tact necessary for them to successfully address themselves to the men and women there who have sunk so low, that to sink lower would seem impossible. Yet even an imperfect piety, a low plane of religion are better than no piety and religion at all. To one who has observed much, and thought much upon subjects akin to this, it will be apparent, that of all the multitudinous religions throughout the world, those in which sincerity predominates must be most acceptable to that great Instigator of creation whom we call God. I do not expect the narrow ritualist to find the smallest modicum of heavenly joy when he reads that John Allen is converted at last. But thousands in this city, among the Methodists and Baptists, probably, more than among the religious of other denominations, will shed tears of sacred joy on earth, and so keep time with the angels in heaven, who are said to take an interest in repentant reprobates. These low levels of religion address themselves to people whose minds and morals are on a low level; and it is better that John Allen should turn out to be officious in the pulpit, than that he should remain profane behind the bar.

And since I am on religion, permit me to observe that now that the watering-places have collapsed, the religious interests generally are cropping out again. The home missions are being contributed to; the open air preachings have lately been largely attended, though I hope that hearts have not been warmed at the expense of colds in the head; Catholic, Episcopal, Congregational, and Reformed Churches are being opened subsequent to the lobbies being repainted, the aisles rematted, and engagements effected (at an immense outlay!) with first-class solos and choristers. In fact, the outside of the cup and platter is beautiful to look upon, and if, inside, all is rottenness, why the temples of God in this city are no worse than His temples elsewhere.

That funny, wrinkled, white-haired, witty, simple-hearted ventriloquial prestidigitateur Signor Blitz is at Dodworth Hall here, enchanting youngsters as completely as his brilliant daughter, Madame Van Zandt, is enchanting more fastidious audiences in London, Paris, Stockholm, St. Petersburg—and where not? Has he published his autobiography yet? I thought perhaps he might have done so in a surreptitious manner (so to speak) in Philadelphia, instead of appealing at once, through the liberal-minded Carleton (I can't say whether the latter is as liberal pocketed), to the broad and genial sympathies of Gotham. That autobiography, which to my certain knowledge has been under way for years, would certainly find hundreds—perhaps I might say thousands — of readers in Philadelphia; and if the rhetorical grace with which they are delivered is half as pleasant as the native grace with which he tells them, I am pretty certain he will please young and old alike.

How old Falstaff Hackett is I do not pretend to say, but he is surely old enough to have grown out of his own memory. At any rate he has made engagements to appear in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and finally in London, after having finished a shooting expedition in the west. So I suppose in due time he will be trotting around to the Walnut Street Theatre, as if there was no such thing as death, and time's sickle had lost its edge. Lydia Thompson is here, and from the accounts which foreign papers give of the effect of her attractions abroad, we must expect to find her path of triumph through the States strewn with the corpses ("mingled" of course) of suicides and duellists. I don't know whether Miss Thompson ever does such a plebeian thing as to ride in a Broadway stage. As some very great people, however, occasionally do this same thing, I would fain hope that it was Miss Lydia's fare was the fare I had the honor of handing up last Saturday, from the hands of a lady, who was "distinguishedly" attired, and who I feel morally certain was an actress. Her silk dress, striped with white and black, she gathered around her as she seated herself in the stage, with that artlessness of art, which only an actress attains. Her underskirts were most elaborately puffed and ruffled; she wore an exquisite black lace shawl, buff-colored kid gloves, a large blue bow, with broad fringed edges, in contrast with the low throated dark dress, and a dark hat trimmed with blue. She had the look of a lady and the glamour of an actress too. Without being in the least brazen, she preserved that cold composure which women attain after being looked at every night, year after year, through thousands of lorgnettes. Lastly, she had two yellow-covered play books in her hand. One of them was "Fazio." The name of the other escaped my eye. She got in at Eleventh street and out at Niblo's, and wherein she went afterward or may go hereafter, I say "God go with her." ALI BABA.

What the People Say.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph—Sir:—You have my thanks for publishing the card from some generous friend who rejoices in the *nom de puume*, "A Seeker after Truth." I beg of you let me tell *him* and my friends everywhere that I am in no hurry for a seat in Congress. If I ever go there, it will not be to serve myself, but to serve, first, my country; second, my friends.

It is generally known that, having been rather impulsive and unfashionably *independent* in politics, I am *now* enjoying, with *all* the "modest stillness and humility" of which I am capable, the two years of *probation* to which I was consigned by the *wise* men of the Republican party.

No honest man ever charged me with self-aggrandizement at the expense of the public service. I am too old in the desire to serve my country to learn that patriotism is a trade or to make politics pay. Henry Carey used to tell me *festina lente* was a good motto. I *am* hastening very slowly, but I can stand it if the people can. The triumph of that great cause for which the Great Commoner lived and for which Abraham Lincoln died is ten thousand times dearer to me than the hope of the highest office in the land.

When the great Republican train whistles down brakes, and takes me aboard as engineer or brakesman I will be *there;* but whether that train ever stops for me or not, I am content.

Yours, for the country, J. M. SCOVEL.
Camden, N. J., Sept. 9, 1868.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUITS for parlor, SUITS for walking—
SUITS for public men to talk in—
SUITS for dress, and SUITS to work in,
SUITS for exquisites to flirt in,
SUITS for men both short and tall
SUITS to suit you, one and all.
To No. 824 Chesnut street, STOKES & Co.,
For Fashionable Clothing you must go.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PITTSBURG GRAPES from the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries—Concord, Delaware, Iona, Israella, and other varieties, received daily, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, No. 727 Market street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TLLEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen, Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

LACE CURTAINS done up, mended, and put up to windows, at about the same price others charge for washing only, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING a specialty, at PATTEN'S. Workmen always ready to make up, alter, and lay Carpets. *No disappointment. No delay*, at PATTEN'S. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

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PRICES for Upholstering work reduced. Carpet Furniture, Bedding, Curtain, Shade, Blind, and other work done promptly; no delay, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Workmen always ready.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick naxs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILLS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

FORMAN—DOUGHTY.—On Monday, June 1, by the Rev. John G. Furey, Mr. ISAAC FORMAN to Miss HANNAH T. DOUGHTY, both of Gloucester city, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On the 25th of August, at Tennessee Colony, Texas, JOHN ALLEN ADAMS, son of Commodore H. A. Adams, U. S. Navy.

BOON.—On the 7th instant, after a protracted illness, Miss ELIZA BOON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 1013 Shippen street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

MCCANN.—On the 8th instant, EMMA M., wife of John C. McCann, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, William Stauts, corner of Cumberland street and Trenton avenue, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MAUPAY.—On Monday evening, the 7th instant, SAMUEL MAUPAY, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Rising Sun, Germantown avenue, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to North Laurel Hill.

PALMER.—On the evening of the 8th instant, JOHN PALMER, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1839 N. Fourth street, on Friday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock. The remains to be deposited in Monument Cemetery.

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"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajoe Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)
"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajoe Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)
"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)
Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.
We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
No. 239 S. FRONT Street.
9 10 15t 6p

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a
WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.
Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m
N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, PA.,
For Boarders Only.
The Session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to
COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 28 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 5 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc, apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.
T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

PROFESSOR E. BAZILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwfim*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, WEST GREEN Street, corner of Seventeenth.
Duties to be resumed Sept. 14.
9 7 6t* Rev. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M. Principal.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDing School for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 ruthslm E. & J. ROGERS.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 306 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $300 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $40 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

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628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 19 to $3 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2 20, in abiels and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 50.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

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Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.
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Bills on all the principal cities.
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PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
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The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.
From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.
ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
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For the Evening Telegraph.

The Governor's Law.

The Governor saw that the bravest men
Had vanished the foe to meet,
That only his friends and the timid remained,
And the army had suffered defeat;
"Take heart! it is not too late," said he,
"To stir up the vilest and coarsest;"
So he talked of the Law of Necessity,
And the rabble applauded their hoarsest.

The Governor saw from the City Hall
The rabble sweep by in their ire;
The lamp-posts with women were hung in their wake,
The orphans were burnt in the fire;
"Take heart! dear friends of my soul!" said he,
"You have well sustained my assertion,
And the Union in its necessity,
Shall rock with our Northern *diversion!*"

The Governor saw from his hearth, in fear,
The nation grown purer and greater,
Despite the riot he raised in the rear,
Or the comfort he gave the traitor;
"Take heart oh! Evil-in-Man!" said he,
"The cost of the State is upon her,
Pay it not, by the Law of Necessity,
For cheaper is shame and dishonor!

All cold, mean places he found in man
And touched them to discontent,
The envy, the hate, the burdens of State,
The tariff on rum and rent:
"Take heart! oh tyrant abroad!" said he,
"The Young State's power who hatest,
Our last appeal is Necessity,
And this may debauch the greatest!"

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Designs by Harriet Hosmer, Leonard W. Volk, and Larkin G. Meade.

The Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monument Association met at Springfield, Illinois, on the first instant. The following members of the Board were present:—J. K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, S. H. Treat, J. T. Stuart, Colonel John Williams, J. Runn, O. H. Miner, S. Tyndale, D. L. Phillips, J. H. Beveridge, J. C. Conkling, and S. H. Melvin.

The business before the Board was the reception of plans for the monument in accordance with the terms of the circular, which was forwarded to the principal artists and architects throughout the United States, announcing that the Directors would receive designs, with specifications, for a monument (to cost not exceeding $200,000) to be erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, over his remains at Oak Ridge Cemetery, in Springfield, Ill. A premium, not exceeding one thousand dollars, will be paid for the design and specifications selected and adopted by the Board. No other premium will be paid, except at the discretion of the Board.

A MODEL BY HARRIET HOSMER.

A very beautiful model in plaster, which has been set up in the State Library, is the work of Miss Harriet Hosmer. It is presented by the Freedmen's Monument Association of St. Louis, for which society it was built; and it is understood that if the design is adopted, the funds of the Freedmen's Association will be mingled with those of the National Association. The design is that of a temple of fame, and is an effort to express the idea that the monument to the memory of Mr. Lincoln is based upon the two great acts of his administration—the emancipation of the slaves and the preservation of the Union. The temple will be eighty feet in height, and being circular, about fifty feet in diameter. It is to be built of granite and marble, but the many statues and reliefs with which it is mounted will be of bronze. The following extract from a letter from the author will give an idea of the general scope of the design:

"Commencing with his earlier history, I have represented other scenes of the President's life, in the four *bas reliefs* which surround the lower base. In the first—his birth; his journey through the woods to his new home in Indiana; and his occupations as builder of log cabins, rail-splitter, flat-boatman, and farmer. In the second—as stump-speaker; as member of the Legislature; as bidding farewell to his constituents and friends at Springfield; as taking the oath of office of President of the United States at Washington. In the third—four memorable events of the war—the bombardment of Sumter, the capture of Mobile and of Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. And in the fourth—the assassination, the funeral procession, and final interment at Springfield.

"Upon the circular columns which inclose these *bas-reliefs*, and crowning the first base of the temple, are placed four statues, representing the condition of the negro as it actually existed at different periods of the President's four years of office; first, as exposed in chains for sale; second, upon the plantation; third, as guide and assistant to our troops; and fourth, as a soldier and a freeman. Above these columns rise an octagonal base, four sides of which contain the inscriptions:—

"'Abraham Lincoln:
Martyr-President of the United States;
Emancipator of Four Millions of Men;
Preserver of the American Union.'

"Upon this rests a circular base, forming the immediate base of the temple, upon which is represented a *bas relief* composed of thirty-six female figures, hand in hand, symbolical of the union of the thirty-six States. Upon this rise the eight columns of the temple, supporting a cornice, upon which are inscribed the concluding words of the Emancipation Proclamation:—'And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.'

"Within the temple a statue of the dead President rests upon a sarcophagus, and the four mourning Victories, with trumpets reversed, which guard and surround the whole, record the great sorrow of the nation, stricken down at the moment of proclaiming its triumph."

THE DESIGN OF H. G. VOLK.

This is of strikingly original appearance. The monument is one hundred and twenty feet in height, divided into three distinct parts or sections—the first part, or lower section, starting from a base eight feet high, with a plan in the form of a pentagonal star, and would require a circle seventy-five feet in diameter to circumscribe it. The external angles are cut off so as to leave, in their stead, a face four feet wide by eight feet high, which will contain illustrations of some of the most eventful epochs in the career of Mr. Lincoln, together with the national arms cut in bas relief.

"Immediately over the columns below are five groups of statuary, viz., Justice, Wisdom, Fame, History, and the fifth representing Mr. Lincoln, holding in his right hand the proclamation of emancipation, while with the other he unites Liberty and Union, personified by two beautiful children; Liberty holding the banner of victory and Union the olive branch, while an eagle perches on each of the angles of the entablature. Above this the last or upper section rises thirty-two feet and consists of a pentagonal pedestal with cap and base of Athens, and the die of blue marble with red panel and star of white marble in the centre. This pedestal is surmounted by a statue of America, which terminates the structure, and is represented by a beautiful female whose right hand rests on an anchor, and is upon the word of God, while in her left she holds the globe. This figure is to be cut from the finest Italian marble. The base contains five pedestals surmounted with statuary, the first group representing the white and black boy building together, symbolizing the present position of the two races; second group represents one of the aborigines of America, whose posture and expression indicates astonishment and amazement; third group is civilization represented by the husbandman, together with instruments of science, art, and commerce; fourth group is the soldier's welcome home, and fifth, the slave mother made free by the rending of her chains, and pointing her children, the hope of her race, to the group of Lincoln and the figure of Justice.

LEONARD W. VOLK'S DESIGN.

Mr. Volk offers two designs of mausoleum monuments. The plan marked "A" is oval in form, the greater diameter of the ellipse being eighty-two feet and the lesser sixty feet. It is circumscribed by a terrace wall of Quincy granite, and has four entrances leading to the temple, which stands in the centre of the ellipse. This temple is forty feet in diameter and forty-three feet high. A colonnade of twenty-three doric pillars surrounds the mausoleum, standing three and a half feet from the walls, and supports the frieze above. The dome of the mausoleum is to be a perfect hemisphere, twenty-two feet in diameter. The top of this dome is to have a convex glass, six feet in diameter, with the sun's disk raised in the centre, with diverging rays springing from it to light the centre of the dome. Thirteen American marble columns represent the thirteen original states, as the columns on the exterior represent the States admitted from the formation of the Constitution to the time of Mr. Lincoln's death.

Another design, by the same author, has an elevation to the top of the dome of fifty six feet, with a terraced base forty-eight feet square. The mausoleum is octagonal in form, and has a dome of white New Hampshire granite, the dome being furnished with an opening five feet in diameter, which admits the light on a colossal statue of Lincoln, which stands beneath. Four statues, representing Liberty, Justice, Wisdom and Temperance, of heroic size, adorn the mausoleum. The floor is to have a Mosaic pavement, and the statues for the reliefs and bronzes will be different from those in design "A," but the general similarity of the designs will be noticed.

MR. MEADE'S DESIGN.

The design of Larkin G. Meade, of Florence, Italy, though not so elaborately ornamented as some others presented, is in exquisite taste. The die is seventy feet high, and the total height is one hundred feet. The foundation and sub-base are of granite, and the artist proposes the architectural work to be of Ravercconi marble, and the statues of bronze. The obelisk is surmounted by the eagle and globe. At the base a pedestal is projected in front, on which is a colossal statue of Lincoln. On a plane below, at the four cardinal points, are four pedestals, on which are groups representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and marine corps of the service. Encircling these pedestals are tablets, on which are written the names of all the States. These tablets are linked together, and the whole work indicates that, through the wise counsels of the President and the endurance of the soldiers and sailors, the Union has been preserved and perpetuated. On the four sides of the base are tablets for inscriptions. That in front and under the statue bears the name in full—Abraham Lincoln. The sub-base is reached by stairs from the corners of the base, and under the base is the crypt for the remains. The door of the crypt is also the entrance to the passage and stairway, which ascends the monument inside.

AUSTRALIA.

Something About the Country and its Resources.

Mr. J. Wemyss Jobson, of this city, writes as follows about Australia in the September number of the *American Exchange and Review*:—

Sydney now contains a population of 100,000, and the whole colony of New South Wales numbers about thrice that amount. It exports wool to the extent of about $4,000,000 per annum, tallow to that of $500,000, and gold about $2,500,000. The supply of the last is daily falling off, many richer mines having been discovered in the adjoining colony of Victoria. It has, besides, six or seven woollen factories, fabricating a species of Tweed considerably in demand, three sugar refineries, sixteen soap manufactories, and several similar establishments. About 130,000 tons of shipping used to enter the port in the course of the year, and as many to quit it, but the number has lately fallen off. The lighthouses at the heads, or entrance to the harbor, are most dangerously arranged. Instead of their being fixed one on each promontory, two are affixed upon one. The consequence was that a few years ago a large ship, named the Dunbar, with many hundred emigrants, while entering the port in confidence at night, struck upon the rocks, and was so completely lost that in the morning only one man survived.

The climate of New South Wales is warm. The seasons are the reverse of ours, the winter commencing in July, and January being midsummer. The thermometer averages 80 degrees; but most disagreeable and unhealthy hot winds, proceeding from the interior, frequently cause it to rise to 100 or even to 125. In the mornings and throughout the day there is an agreeable sea-breeze, and in the evenings it is followed by one from the land; so that, on the whole, it is healthy. About the seventh of the land was originally allotted to the Church of England, but the revenues are now divided amongst all religious denominations, independent of creed. The Wesleyans are at present the most numerous, and the Roman Catholic archbishop drives the most splendid team of horses, as well as the most magnificent carriage in Sydney, devoting the greater part of his state allowance of $6000 per annum to this purpose. The colony is governed by a legislature consisting, on the whole of fifty-four members, of whom thirty six are elected for the lower or popular division, and the remainder, or upper house, are nominated by the Governor, who is appointed by the English crown. Its police regulations are very bad, and the country is still much infested by bushrangers, or escaped convicts, who have betaken themselves to the woods and the highways, and plunder or murder all who fall into their hands.

Victoria is the second colony of Australia, and now the most important of any. It is an offshoot of New South Wales, and separated from it upwards of a dozen years ago. It may claim, however, to have been originally established from Van Dieman's Land, for in 1835, a Mr. Batman landed from that island and took possession of Port Philip Head, which now leads to the harbor of Melbourne. A few months later he was followed by a newspaper editor named John Pascoe Fawkner, who disembarked where the city of Melbourne now stands, and purchased ground from the natives for a few dollars, which is now worth $140,000 per acre. "Johnny," however, as he is termed—for he yet survives—did not profit by this nefarious arrangement, for he now lives in comparative poverty, and has the mortification of seeing what were once his pigsties and farmyard occupied by the most splendid stores and richest edifices in the colony. Melbourne, named after a frivolous and disreputable English peer of that name is now the wealthiest town in Australia, containing upwards of 120,000 inhabitants, and being largely indebted for its prosperity to American citizens, by whose enterprise it was mainly, in the first instance, built up and established. The English, however, behaved most ungratefully to the founders, rising against them so soon as they found themselves in sufficient number, and ultimately expelling them from the place. Ever since it has been noted for its violent anti-American feeling; and the writer of this article was precipitated from a platform twelve feet high merely because he, at a public meeting, opposed a most illiberal tariff mainly directed against American commerce, and, above all, resisted the atrocious conduct of its colonial authorities in fitting out the Shenandoah to prey upon our peaceful and defenseless marine.

The colony of Victoria contains about 85,000 square miles of territory, and possesses considerably greater agricultural resources than New South Wales; but as yet no coal has been discovered in it, and hence it cannot pretend to rival the other in manufacturing pursuits. At the present day it has a population of about 400,000 inhabitants, and would rapidly increase but for the abominable system of misgovernment. The chief authority there under the British Government is a Scotch adventurer named McCulloch. Originally a clerk and agent of the great Scottish house of Denison & Co., he rose upon their ruins, and has pursued a career which throws even aristocratic government into shade. Having made his way into the colonial legislature by every possible agency, he has, with a few associates, seized hold of every office in the power of the executive, and organized a gang of ruffians who attend public meetings and beat down all opponents. The scenes of violence exhibited on these occasions are wholly incredible. Men have the hair torn from their faces and the clothes from their backs, and are fortunate indeed if they escape without loss of life or limb. All the violence deemed peculiar to American mobs is more than outdone here. Mr. McCulloch, a free-trader naturally, and formerly so professedly, lately brought forward a species of protection calculated to throw odium upon that system of policy. Instead of taxing the silks, satins, and goods of the rich, he levied his imposts upon the boots, shoes, and clothes of the poor; imposed a duty, not *ad valorem* but on bulk, so that as much impost was levied upon a pair of miner's boots as upon the satin slippers of twenty of the cyprians of Melbourne. In no part of the world is vice so flourishing or virtue so openly contemned. Its contrasts of wealth and poverty, luxury and misery, brutal splendor and educated poverty exceed those of London itself. Barristers and graduates of the best universities of England are there found driving cabs, while the lowest of the rabble are in office.

Victoria possesses far more extensive auriferous resources than New South Wales. Ballarat is the principal seat of them, and gold used to be taken out of the district on some occasions to the amount of $30,000,000 per year. The produce of the whole of the Australian colonies then amounted to $60,000,000 per annum, but it has now fallen off one-half, and is only to be got by machinery. In the halcyon days of hand mining the extravagance of the miners far exceeded that of their Sydney prototypes. They regularly came down to Melbourne, and used to pour out Champagne in bucketfuls. Now, however, they stop at home and boast that there they have equal attractions; and doubtless among such attractions are others of a yet more disgraceful character.

Australia presents no desirable field for emigration. The British Government has lately made strenuous efforts to induce the inhabitants of England, Ireland and Scotland to proceed to its shores instead of those of America, and have employed agents to extol the various settlements, but especially Queens, and in the most extravagant terms, and the result has invariably been disappointment. In the last cargo of passengers shipped off to this colony with infinitely less care and provision made for them than if they had been so many beasts, the discontent was so general, that as already mentioned, they considered even shipwreck on the shores of Melbourne as a relief, and scarcely a ship arrives in this port without the newspapers teeming with the most abominable reports of outrages offered by the officers of the vessel to female passengers.

There is no place in the world where virtue, on the part of woman, is so little appreciated. In the city of Sydney, which in this respect is still worse than Melbourne, it is positively revolting to witness the number of girls of the tenderest ages—from twelve down even to six years of age—trained up to crime; and the youth of the opposite sex are in both cities encouraged in every species of excess, but especially inebriation. The hideous policy of Anne of Austria, who purposely demoralized her sons to preclude their interference in public affairs, appears to have been revived by some miscreant here, and the consequence is that a race is growing up more depraved and degenerate even than their forefathers. Physically, they fall off too, the girls born in the colonies being dwarfish, and the boys exceedingly weazel faced. Both are amazingly precocious, however, especially in vice. Their public language in the streets exceeds all belief; and it may be remarked that if a stranger asks for any information, either from them or the grown-up population concerning his route, he is invariably despatched in the wrong direction; if a well-conducted female, she will be directed to the most improper quarter of the city, and both will be "crammed" with the falsest information as well as cheated, on every occasion. This is termed "colonial," and greatly do the inhabitants rejoice if they can thus deceive any newcomer either from Europe or America, as they surmise that it implies their superior sagacity. Under such circumstances it is vain to look for any improvement in the colonies; those who have emigrated from England being only intent to raising what they term "a pile" (or sum of money) sufficient to enable them to return and open a tavern at home, while the natives have no future before them at all.

The Question of Diet.

An Italian, who is at once a member of the Parliament of Italy, and a Professor of Medicine, has proclaimed that his countrymen are under-fed. Not only does Professor Mantegazza hold that Italians suffer in body by living too poorly, but he also contends that their mental energies are thereby lessened. The weakness of the individual, he says, is correlative with the weakness of the nation. If each worker does less than he ought, the productive power of the nation is diminished. Hence a long train of evils. Taxes cannot be levied on luxuries when the sheer necessaries of life are alone resorted to. Those who think they have done enough when they barely keep body and soul together are unworthy members of society. There is no force in reserve for the hour of need. They have neither money to contribute for the common weal, nor the aid of strong right arms to bring to the great duty of national defense. It may seem an exaggeration to say that, because the Italians live upon macaroni and watermelons, the Italian Chancellor of the Exchequer is puzzled how to arrange his budget so as to avoid a deficit. Nevertheless, this is a statement based on facts which it were presumptuous either to repudiate or ignore.

It is customary (says the London *Daily News*) to assert that in Italy there can be no occasion for eating so much solid food and drinking as much stimulating liquor as in England. There is no doubt that in the former country life may be sustained on a diet which would be equivalent to starvation in the latter; but it is impossible to deny that whoever is as well nourished in Italy as in England can undergo far more bodily fatigue, can sustain greater mental exertion, than a native who saves his money and stints his appetite. It is almost a truism that an English navvy can do three times as much as any foreign laborer. The reason for this is, that he is better nourished. If he work at high pressure, he does not neglect laying in a sufficient stock of fuel and liquid. Foreigners would soon rival him were they to copy his example. We are glad that Professor Mantegazza has not only grasped these truths, but has also had the courage to inculcate them. We shall be glad to learn that his countrymen have been influenced by what is sage in his counsel. He rightly styles it the advice of a medical man and a patriot. There are others who would do well to ponder the subject, for it is one which concerns the well being of every nation, that each individual composing it should be prepared for doing the maximum of work, both physical and mental, by possessing a frame consolidated and perfected by substantial nourishment. An insufficient dietary is the true cause of the decline and fall of any people. Eat then, patriots, eat; eat for your country: or, if you like it better, eat for the throne, the church and the constitution.

Are There Monsters in a Utah Lake?

The editor of the *Deseret Evening News*, who accompanies Brigham Young on his trip to Northern Utah, writes of the "monsters" reported to have been discovered in Bear Lake in that territory:—

"We have had conversation with Brother Charles C. Rich and other brethren from Bear Lake Valley, respecting the monsters which have been seen in the lake. They all firmly believe the account as published. They consider the testimony that has been given by so many individuals, who have seen these creatures in so many places, and under a variety of circumstances, indisputable. The Indians' traditions corroborate all that has been said of these creatures. It is well known that the Indians will not camp near the Lake, and they have never been known to bathe in its waters. They have persisted in stating that there were terrible monsters in the lake, of which they were in fear, two of their tribe having within the memory of some of their number been carried off by them. If one or two persons only had seen and described them, it might be set down, even if they were persons of good judgment and credibility, as an optical delusion; but they have been lately seen by numbers, and at different times and places, and their descriptions agree, and they also agree with the accounts of the Indians. Various plans have been suggested for the capture of one or more of them; but no attempt has as yet been made.

"One of those who are said to have seen them last, timed their speed, while passing from one well-known point to another on the other side of the lake, with his watch, and if the description can be relied upon, a boat would stand no chance of escaping if they were pursued or came in contact with it."

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8 22 1m No. 167 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., / John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, / Thomas Smith,
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PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,

EOWELL & BOURKE,

Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,

9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE
InsuranE CompanY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH.
8 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1865.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
23,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d and 3d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	25,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value. Cost, $1089,672 20,	$1,102,862·50
	Real Estate	86,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $676·00; estimated value	3,0.7·00
	Cash in Banks $103 017 10	
	Cash in Drawer 296 52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, / James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, / Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, / James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, / William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding, / Jacob P. Jones,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ..... 1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS ..... 1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,593·22
INCOME FOR 1868 $850,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, / George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, / Alfred Fitler,
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, / George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, / Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, / Edward H. Trotter,
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CHARLES PLATT Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR ..... A. V. P and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, / David Lewis,
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Robert W. Leaming, / Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton, / Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr., / Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 22

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam and Other Dutch Towns.

From "Good News."

Amsterdam is one of the finest cities in Europe, but one of the most peculiar places a traveller can see. The houses are all of brick, solid and capacious; the streets generally are wide, often planted with trees, thronged and active; its wharves teeming with life; its shops piled with wares from every part of the globe. It is a rich city. You see at once that here is one of the great centres of trade, one of the great depots of exchange. Amsterdam is built on piles. Every street has a canal in the centre of it, through which boats and lighters are perpetually passing, giving to the whole city an air of activity which you scarcely see anywhere else. The houses have almost all settled upon their foundations and scarcely a single one stands perfectly perpendicular. Leaning every way, some of them lean so much that, in the narrow streets, a few of which you see even in Amsterdam, they nearly touch one another at the top. This gives the whole city a strange, tumble-down look; and almost makes you afraid to trust yourself in some places. A stranger in merely walking through Amsterdam will find constantly infinite amusement. He will notice the novel and picturesque combination of water, trees, bridges, and shipping in the very heart of the city, the quaint buildings in many of the streets with gables to the sidewalk, the sledges used for carts, the awful staring and gaping turkscheads before the drug shops, the bright brass kettles in the windows of hardware stores, the enormous pipes exposed for sale in toy shops, the draw-bridges constantly opening and shutting, the clean, neat women with their tidy caps and white aprons, and their glaring silver and gold ornaments on their heads, while, perhaps, their feet are encased in huge wooden shoes, with which they go climbing along, making a noise like a horse. And while he admires many things, he will be constrained to laugh sometimes outright at the novelty of the whole scene enacting before his eyes. One thing he will be soon perfectly sure of; and if he has been in France, and especially Italy, before, he will be sure that everything here is perfectly clean. Dust and all kinds of uncleanliness is the universal abhorrence of all Holland. Anything that water, aided by the broom and the mop, can wash away or remove is sure to be removed. Every shop and house is sure to be clean if it is nothing else.

The State House in Amsterdam is one of the noblest buildings in Europe; ample, solid, and imposing, it is worthy of the enterprise and the wealth of a great commercial capital. It contains some very fine pictures, and is the residence of the King of Holland when he comes to the city. Louis Napoleon resided here some time, and there were still in the apartments which he occupied some memorials of him shown. The churches are noble old minsters in the mediæval style, but having been stripped in the time of the Reformation of all their pictures, and he walls whitewashed, they look bare; and, as places of Protestant worship, are about as uncomfortable as can well be imagined. The Botanic Garden and the Zoological Collection are in good taste, and as extensive and well arranged as anything you see in Europe, with the exception of Regent's Park. The Zoological Gardens in London have no parallel in the world, I suppose. We wandered through the streets of this strange city with peculiar feelings, reading the names on the sign-boards, and wondering, as we saw those which were familiar to us, whether those who bore them retained any recollection of those who had wandered from thence into our own distant land, and whether they would be willing to acknowledge kindred with two strangers who had come from that land to look at the home of their ancestors.

From Amsterdam we made an excursion one day to Broeck, celebrated as the cleanest and neatest place in the world; and, in fact, it is so. It contains about eight hundred inhabitants, mostly merchants, landed proprietors, stock holders, and other persons of fortune who have retired here to spend their leisure and enjoy life. You leave your carriage at the inn by the side of the village and proceed to inspect it on foot. There is not a street in it, or bridge, wide enough to admit a carriage. A notice on a board warns strangers that they are not to smoke within the precincts of the town without a stopper on their pipes. The narrow streets intersecting it are paved with bricks or small pebbles set in patterns; the paths are strewed with clam shells; the leaves even from the trees are carefully swept up every morning. The houses are not large, standing with their gables to the street, constructed of boards and scrupulously painted white or green, many of them in a kind of florid, grotesque style, which is neither Grecian, German, nor Chinese. One has a pasteboard-looking front intended to represent a temple; another is painted in all colors, as it were a theatre; another is as plain as can be; while still another seems to be the queerest, oddest thing you ever saw, something between a birdcage and a Chinese temple. The front door is always closed, except on occasions of a funeral, a wedding, or a christening, and, though the marble steps are washed every day, no foot ever steps upon them except upon these extraordinary occasions.

We were admitted into one, where we saw the china all arranged in rows just as our grandmothers used to arrange it; the same little tiny cups and saucers which we admired so much in our juvenility. The fireplace, whitewashed inside, and the chimney-back covered with flowered paper, the trammels shining like silver, and the pots and kettles as bright as new coined dollars, the wood work scoured with soap and brush until it showed marks of giving out. You leave your shoes at the door and put on slippers, and if you should bring in a particle of dust it is not improbable that you would give the good lady a fit of hysterics. We went into the school and saw the children, and they were as clean as the rest. We dined at the hotel, and the young landlady put on her best cap, her cleanest apron, and her gold ornaments to wait on us. Everything but the plates and knives was silver; certainly it was the cleanest dinner table and furniture we had ever seen. Here the children came out of school to see us Dutch Americans, and their teacher to ask us questions, through our guide as interpreter.

CURIOUS PHENOMENA.

Observations of the Æronaut, M. Flammarion.

In a communication addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Flammarion gives an account of the phenomena he observed during a late scientific ascent in an air balloon. As regards sound, he states that its intensity is propagated to a considerable height in the atmosphere. Thus, he heard the whistle of a steam engine at an altitude of 3000 metres; the noise of a railway train passing, at 2500 metres; the barking of dogs, at 1800 metres; the report of a gun, the same; the cries of a large crowd, the crowing of cocks, and the noise of bells, at 1600 metres; the sound of drums and the music of an orchestra, at 1400 metres; the rumbling of carriages on a stone pavement, at 1200 metres; the human voice at 1000 metres (five-eighths of a mile); the croaking of frogs at 900; and the chirping of a cricket, at 800 metres. It is not so in the case of a descending sound; for the voice of the æronaut, at an altitude of 100 metres, cannot make itself heard distinctly. The clouds offer no impediment to an ascending sound. The average velocity per second in the latter case is about 340 metres. The quiet waters of a lake echo the sound best upward. While the balloon moves in obedience to the current, its shadow sweeps either the earth or the clouds. It is generally black, but it sometimes happens that, falling on a darker spot than itself, it assumes rather a luminous appearance. In this case, examined through a telescope, it is found to consist of a dark central nucleus surrounded by luminous penumbra. On the green trees of a forest it appears yellow. On the clouds, when they are white, and at the moment of issuing again into the pure sky with the sun shining, the air balloon is minutely depicted with all its details, and of a greyish hue. When it has reached an altitude of three thousand metres, the sky appears dark and impenetrable, in proportion as there is a diminution of moisture. The light of the rising sun appears to penetrate through every terrestrial object, while that of the moon, which is always red, seems only to glide over them.

Prison Incidents.

NOTES FROM SING SING STATE PRISON.

A correspondent of a Syracuse paper writes about Sing Sing State Prison as follows:—

"A man was hung at the Tombs in New York a number of years ago. It came out afterwards that he and his wife had committed many murders. They would lure a person into their den, kill and rob him, then fasten his arms to theirs, his ankles to theirs, and so walk him to the river between them, and throw him in. Nothing can exceed the cold-blooded and heartless crimes they committed. The gallows was not too soon for one of them. It will not be thought strange that a son of this man became a common thief, frequently in the Tombs and on Blackwell's Island, and at last sent to Sing Sing Prison for ten years. This young man's term expired some time since, and he is now doing well, earning an honest livelihood, and bids fair to make a useful citizen. Who is there, then, so bad but that from them we may not hope for something better?

"A man here came to be regarded as the worst convict in prison. His punishments were very severe and oft-repeated. He made two or three efforts to escape; refused to work; quarrelled with his foreman and fellow convicts; once or twice attempted to knock down, and threatened to kill his keeper. He became disheartened, and then desperate. He was of an impulsive temperament, and became reckless of danger, and even of life. After repeated conversations with him, he at length pledged me his word to adopt a different policy, and to get no more punishment. From that day he was not punished. He seemed to regard his word to do well as sacred, as before he had regarded his vows of revenge. He was transferred afterwards to the Auburn prison, where at the last time he was heard from his conduct was in every way commendable.

"If now and then such an abandoned case may be reached there is no reason why those less abandoned may not be, all the more when the appropriate and commensurate means are applied.

"From one of the manufacturing towns in Connecticut the proprietor of a large establishment recently sent word here:—'If you have any more such men as R——s to turn out, send them on here. We ask for no better. We will employ as many such as you have to spare.'

"This man was reared amid baneful surroundings and with wicked associates. He made up his mind while in prison to break off his associations, and with manly purpose and Christian principle went out to seek his fortune in a new sphere, amid new surroundings, and as far as can be learned has been every way successful.

"Just while writing this, a letter is received from a man who has served a term of imprisonment here to a fellow convict:—

"'I don't make a jackass of yourself again, and pass the rest of your days in prison. I think pretty plain, but that is the way to look at these things, square in the face. A penny honestly earned is worth a dozen stolen. Some of the boys may call me "croaker," but if they choose their one year out and five years in the jug, why let them go it. I am satisfied to stay out. Take my advice, be honest and you will be all right.'"

A Geographical Peculiarity.

Captain T. O. White, of the Ordnance Survey Office in Edinburgh, writes to the London *Athenæum*:—

"The following notice of a very rare topographical feature may be interesting to your geographical readers, more especially as some, I believe, have been inclined to question the possibility of such a conguration of ground. It is an instance of a stream near its source dividing into two courses at a main water shed, and thence taking opposite sides of this watershed, discharging by the double outlet into two distinct systems of drainage. The feature occurs a few miles from Comrie, in Perthshire, at the head of Glen Lednock, a tributary of the river Earn. In the absence of diagrams, which always illustrate these matters best, I must trust that the following description will be intelligible:—

"A small rivulet rises under a craggy hill, one of the 'Meal Buiche' range, which separates the drainage of the Tay and Earn. The spot is marked 'Creag Uigach' on the Ordnance Survey published plan (6 inch sheet, 82 Perthshire), to which I would refer any one wishing further to satisfy himself on the subject.

"The stream for a short distance takes the course of a well defined gully, till it opens out into a small and comparatively flat area. So far its direction has been with the main water-shed ridge. Arrived at the flat ground, which is boggy and broken up into what are termed in Scotland 'peat hags,' it has reached the point where its waters split off into two branches, one making for Loch Tay and becoming the 'Finglen Burn,' the other descending by way of Glen Lednock, into the valley of the Earn. This divergence is caused by a very slight but immediate rise on the lower side of the fork, gradually swelling into a shoulder, or hump, which becomes a continuation of the sheading ridge. When I visited the spot last November there was a good, decided run of water both above and below the divergence.

"The effect of this curious configuration of the ground is to insulate a large district of Perthshire, roughly speaking, about a fifth of the county.

"Possibly nature may, after some time, incline to one or other of the channels—a very slight deepening of either at the fork would turn the balance—but at present (of course I speak of the time of my visit) there is no doubt that the head streamlet has naturally selected and is using them both."

Bowdoin College.

A Maine paper says:—"Dr. Leonard Woods, ex-President of Bowdoin College, arrived home on Saturday, after a sojourn in Europe of fifteen months, which he has devoted to researches relating to American history. The Doctor went abroad, intending to examine the questions in which the Maine Historical Society have a special interest—the facts relating to the Popham Colony, the Gorges and Mason settlements—and he had an arrangement to that effect with the executive committee of the society. He soon, however, found himself drawn into a larger and less explored field, that of the early discoveries on the northern coast from the time of the Northmen. In this he received especial assistance from J. G. Kohl, librarian of the city of Berlin, who is the most skilled person known in early American cartography. Mr. Kohl was once employed by our Government in this special work, but from want of an appropriation by Congress, his labors have not been made available. The executive committee of the Maine Historical Society, learning the views of Dr. Woods, and having in their control an annual appropriation from the State, authorized him to employ Mr. Kohl to prepare reduced copies of twenty-five of the more important of these early maps, with proper explications, for the first volume of the new documentary collections of the society. Mr. Kohl entered upon the work with zeal, and before Dr. Woods left Germany had nearly completed it. Dr. Woods has also found many valuable documents, hitherto unknown, relating to the early period of discovery, of which he has obtained copies. Among others, the long-lost paper drawn up by Hackluyt from material furnished by Sir Walter Raleigh."

An Insurance Anecdote.

A New York letter in a western paper has this item:—

"Two years ago I met a Californian, who was blown up on the steamer Yosemite, on the Sacramento river, some time about the year 1865. You remember the accident, one of the worst of its kind, forty or fifty persons being killed and half as many severely injured. My acquaintance, H., was asleep in his room when the explosion occurred, and was thrown some two hundred feet into the middle of the river, the cabin coming to pieces and leaving him afloat in the water. It is hardly necessary to say that he awoke very speedily, and was somewhat puzzled at the novelty of the situation. As he told the story to a little party of us one night somebody ventured to ask:

"'H., what was the first thought that entered your head when you waked up in the river?'

"'Well,' he replied, 'I had insured my life the day before in San Francisco for twenty thousand dollars. I was thinking of it when I went to sleep, and the next I knew was when I heard the explosion and found myself in the water, I just thought, "I've got that confounded insurance company this time, sure."'

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3:25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenk's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut run one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:00 A. M and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Mail leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO. AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.
An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6:30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 6 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1 North River at 5:30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15 2 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.
Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Magnolia, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Laurel, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15, and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11:35 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	3:20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8:50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:30 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10:05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6:32 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10:25 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7:10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7:40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 7, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9:15 A. M.
Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Mail	4:20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11:40 A. M.
Accommodation	5:30 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Ateo and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Ateo.....5:25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street.....10:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield.....1:00 P. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street.....7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic.....4:20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only on the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:40 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 9:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 8:00 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:00 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 1 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:25 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, 430 [illegible] Street, below Fourth.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Beth

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Robbing a Companion—Stole a Watch—Removing Railway Track—A Daring Larceny—A Shoe Thief—An Audacious Scamp—A Mean Fellow—A Serious Charge—Cruelty to Animals—Carried Off a Stove—Suspected.

—Nelly O'Neill went out with a woman yesterday afternoon, and dropping into No. 151 Coates street, Nelly is alleged to have robbed her companion of $2, while asleep. Being arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, that functionary committed Nelly to answer.

—Policeman Young, of the Fifth District, last evening, arrested David Price, who was charged by a man with having relieved him of his watch in a house at Seventh and St. Mary streets. In justice to David it is but fair to state that the article was not found in his custody; however, Alderman Patchel sent him below for trial.

—Patrolman Wolfe, at half-past 5 o'clock this morning, observed an individual removing a small piece of rail from the track of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway, at Seventeenth and Walnut streets, and on arresting him the thief could give no satisfactory information. He was then locked up until this morning, when he was given a hearing before Alderman Swift, who committed him. He gave the name of John Hilford.

—A lady living in the vicinity of Eighth and Lombard streets, yesterday left her house to attend to some business, leaving a little girl in charge of the place. During her absence, one Ellen Discroll went into the house and repaired to the sideboard, which she emptied of its contents. As she was about going from the premises, the lady returned and took charge of her. A policeman came along and arrested her. This morning Alderman Swift sent her below for trial.

—John Cadwallader while walking along Chesnut street yesterday afternoon, went up to a store near Eleventh street, and took down a pair of shoes, with which he was walking off, when Sergeant Hamilton took him into custody. He was immediately escorted to the office of Alderman Jones, who committed him to prison.

—William Williams walked into the wardrobe attached to the Soldiers' Home, at Broad and Cherry streets, yesterday, and doffing his old and tattered garments, arrayed himself in a suit of new clothing. He was subsequently arrested and sent to prison by Alderman Jones.

—James Nolen is a sort of a bummer, and obtains a livelihood by working for various people. Yesterday a plumber on Christian street, above Front, employed him. He was sent to dig a trench with another man, who laid his coat on the pavement. James, shortly after beginning operations, hooked the coat and left. The article was found on his back in the latter part of the day by a policeman. Alderman Tittermary bound him over to answer.

—William A. Long lives in Bucks county. Yesterday he brought a load of hay to town, and disposed of it at the Farmers' Hay Market. About this time Mr. Connell, who keeps a flour and feed store on the corner of Seventeenth and Columbia avenue, missed four bags of fertilizer, and on searching through the hay-yard discovered them in Long's wagon. He was arrested, and held in $600 bail by Alderman Hood for trial.

—Policeman Stambach, of the Twentieth Ward, yesterday afternoon arrested one John Riche, who was engaged in cruelly beating a lame horse which he was driving at Eleventh street and Girard avenue. Alderman Hood imposed the usual penalty.

—Louis Miller (colored) yesterday walked into the residence of a Mr. Coulter, at Forty-first and Ludlow streets, and picked up a stove, which he was carrying off, when he was taken into custody. The complainant appeared before Alderman Maule, and Louis was committed to answer the charge.

—T. W. Mackell last evening stopped at a house on Lancaster avenue, above Forty-first, and representing himself in a pitiable condition was accepted as a lodger for the night. About 2 o'clock this morning, he was found roaming through the house, ransacking bureau-drawers. He was handed into the custody of a policeman, and given a hearing before Alderman Maule this morning. He was consigned to prison.

SALT THAT WOULD BE ATTIC.—Beauty is everywhere, you can't escape her. She travels with light and sunbeams, and renders pretty every nook and corner of this sphere of ours. By the wayside of decay she rests her airy feet awhile to dispel the shadow of death by her smile. Ruined cities of the mighty past are ivy-twined by her fairy fingers, the lightning-riven tree is clothed by her in soft greenness, the wreck at the bottom of the great deep is spangled by her with brilliant parti-colored shells. She plants a scented flower upon the very peak of a bleak mountain, and softens the drear aspect of deserts by oasis spots. She's a winsome maiden, and a kind one. Why, but yesterday we passed, upon an open lot, the body of a defunct "tabby" (some ancient spinster's pet that yielded up the ghost before the clubs of naughty boys), and right from under the throat where the mew once dwelt, a little white and blue wild flower was just peeping above the ground. Tabby hadn't visible friends to deck her bones with roses, but invisible Beauty took their place. The vertebral column of dead Tabby's back almost seemed to curve in gratitude at the favor. Wasn't it nicely done?

—The American Pharmaceutical Association is holding triple sessions daily on Tenth street. All their talk is oily. They discuss the uses and prices of castor oil, sweet oil, petroleum oil, olive oil, linseed oil, neatsfoot oil, lard oil, and every other kind of oil.

—Protective associations are all the rage. Even our hard-shelled oystermen have formed one. As they adopt red tape and rules of order, they must, of course, make a show, and consequently have rented a pier on the river front. That's all right, though.

—The man who got off a joke, said it was no easy place on which to locate. One of the points gave him much discomfort, besides marking his breeches with an ugly mud-stroke, caused by the uplifting of another fellow's foot.

—When is a lawyer useless? When he is practising at the wrong *bar*. None of Philadelphia's legal lights, however, do that sort of thing, though Brown does smile incredulously at the averment.

—While the city is raising so many new buildings up town, not a few of the builders are trying to raise money on the same. As the building goes up the pocket goes down.

—The Baltimore gasfitters kindly request that those of the same fraternity in this place should not go there to work, as they are striking. We guess our men won't go.

—The chap who had a lady in his eye came very near losing that valuable organ. Like the omnibus, it almost broke down from having too much in it.

—The National Guards hold a special meeting this evening.

MEETING OF THE GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.—A very enthusiastic meeting of this Club was held at their room in Kater Hall last evening, and judging from the earnestness and activity of its members, the ward will give an immense majority at the coming election.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Leyburn, Esq., Hon. Charles O'Neill, and Hon. David Foy.

These gentlemen in their remarks urged increasing activity, commended the candidates of the Republican party on the State, city, municipal, and ward tickets, as gentlemen worthy of the support of all good men. They urged the necessity of a triumphant victory on the second Tuesday of October for success in the November election, thus securing for President and Vice-President General U. S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax. Cheers upon cheers were given for the whole ticket, and the meeting adjourned, determined that a rousing majority should be given in the Twenty-sixth Ward for all the Republican candidates.

BURGLARY.—The tavern of John Martin, at No. 1918 Frankford road, was broken into last night by means of a side window, which was pried open with a "jimmy." The money drawer was robbed and a number of cigars taken.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—This body resumed its business, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock this morning. President Edward Parrish was in the chair. On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was deferred until this afternoon.

The Committee on Queries presented for discussion a number of questions relating to pharmaceutical practice. On motion postponed until the next annual session.

Dr. Squibb, Chairman of the Committee on Specimens, read a paper discussing the qualities of certain drugs displayed in the Exhibition Hall of the building. At the conclusion of his remarks the specimens referred to were passed around among the members for their personal examination.

The essay was then referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The same gentleman also read a paper upon hydrochloric acid. It was likewise referred for publication.

A paper upon the qualities and uses of rhubarb was also read and referred.

Mr. Charles Bullock, of this city, then made a few remarks upon the respective merits of the microscope employed in testing drugs and chemicals.

Dr. Squibb also read a lengthy and exhaustive paper upon the qualities of certain kinds of alcohol. He tried a number of experiments with the different kinds—and gave the results with the most minute exactness. Bottles, containing specimens of the various kinds treated were exhibited for inspection.

The delivery of Dr. Squibb's essay was frequently applauded.

The chairman, at its conclusion, returned the thanks of the Association for its preparation. On motion it was then referred for publication.

Professor Maisch then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed by the chairman, to take into consideration the code of ethics adopted at a former annual session, and report thereon.

On motion the Committee was ordered to be composed of five members.

As thus amended the resolution was carried.

A number of gentlemen throughout the United States were proposed for membership, and elected.

The following committees were announced:—

Committee on Unofficial Formula.—G. F. H. Markoe, Boston; J. F. Moore, Baltimore; A. E. Ebert, Chicago.

Committee on Code of Ethics.—Professor Procter, Philadelphia; H. W. Lincoln, Boston; Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal; E. H. Heinitsch, Columbia, S. C.; C. J. Geiger, Clinton, Ohio.

Adjourned until 3 P. M.

REMOVALS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Custom House officers are now engaged, in accordance with orders from the Department in Washington, in reducing the force of employes. But a few days ago the Vault Department was abolished, and yesterday that known as the Measurers' Bureau was abrogated. These positions have been mere sinecures for many years past, and it was agreed that if any of the force were to be discharged, that Bureau ought to come first in order. Those removed were Peter S. Martz, Republican, designated as the Chief, with a salary of $1485 per annum; J. Earl Burr, Democrat, salary $1485; H. C. Reamer, Democrat, salary $1200; and George M. Wood, Democrat, salary $1200. A further reduction is contemplated.

EXCURSION AND BANNER PRESENTATION.—At three o'clock this afternoon the Fredonia Council, No. 52, of the U. O. of A. M. will start upon their excursion to Lancaster to participate in the grand turnout at that place. They will go in full regalia, and will be accompanied by the West Philadelphia Brass Band. Previous to their departure a beautiful banner will be presented to the Council, at Forty-first and Market streets, by Mrs. Holloway and Shaeffer, and received on their behalf by Christian Kneass, Esq., Colonel H. M. Dechert making the presentation speech. This Council will send out about 100 members.

TANNERS' REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB, SECOND WARD.—This political organization held a large meeting last evening, at the Sub Post Office Building, Fifth and Washington streets. The Club is full of activity. They elected the following gentlemen as commanding officers of the Club:—Chief Marshal, Isaac Addis; Assistant Marshals, C. W. Sears, Arthur Yeager, George W. Foguet, E. Garton, and Henry L. Taggart. They meet again on Friday evening at Eleventh and Carpenter streets.

SWINDLERS.—On Thursday last two rather finely-dressed young gentlemen called at the boarding-house of M. D. Kelley, No. 474 North Sixth street, and engaged rooms. They represented themselves as agents for a prominent insurance company, and gave the names of Harris and Morris. On Saturday one left, remarking that he would be back in a few days. On Monday the other decamped, taking with him a full suit of clothing, two shirts, and a hat, the property of a fellow-boarder.

AN ACCIDENT TO A GUY ROPE.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening the guy rope which is being used at the new building at West Washington square and Walnut street, gave way, tearing down the chimney around which it was fastened, on the opposite side of Walnut street. The bricks came tumbling on the pavement beneath, but fortunately injured no one.

THE NINETEENTH WARD HORROR.—No new developments have been ascertained with reference to the horrible tragedy in the Nineteenth Ward. Several arrests have been made, but the parties giving satisfactory explanations as to their whereabouts on Sunday evening, were released.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—Burglars entered the forwarding house of A. Graham, No. 2035 Filbert street, about 1 o'clock this morning, and blew open the fire-proof, which was robbed of $6 in cash and a lot of revenue stamps.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The Coroner was notified at noon to-day to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was found drowned in the Delaware at Noble street wharf this morning.

THE CELESTIALS.

Their Departure from this Country.

The New York *World* of this morning gives the appended particulars of the departure of the Celestials from American shores:—

Mr. Anson Burlingame, and the members of the Chinese Embassy left our shores yesterday by the steamship Java for Europe. A number of friends called at the Westminster Hotel early in the day to make their adieus to Mr. Burlingame and his associates in the Embassy. Many of them accompanied the party to the steamship, and did not leave them until they were well out into the bay. About 9:30 o'clock they left the hotel in carriages for the revenue tug Jasmine, at the foot of Nineteenth street, which had been placed at the disposal of the Embassy by Surveyor Wakeman. Here several of the accompanying friends made their final adieus, which were warmly responded to by the Celestials in terms which showed their appreciation of the hospitality they had enjoyed in this great republic and the estimation in which they held its people.

On board the Jasmine an excellent *dejeuner* was served up, and done ample justice to by those who had been waked from their morning slumbers. Among the guests were Major-General Banks, Surveyor Wakeman, Mr. Livermore, the father of Mrs. Burlingame, and several other ladies and gentlemen.

On coming alongside the Java, the distinguished passengers were received by the commander of that vessel, Captain Lott, and at once conducted to their staterooms. In a very short time they appeared again on deck, Mr. Burlingame walking the promenade deck, in company with General Banks, where he was soon joined by Mrs. Burlingame. The other members of the Embassy disposed of themselves as they listed, some seeking retirement to enjoy a sweet Havana, others curiously inspecting the machinery and appointments of the vessel, while some watched eagerly the large crowd assembled to witness their departure.

The Java was detained about half an hour for mails, but at length she steamed out of dock with the Chinese flag flying from the peak of the main mast, the stars and stripes at the fore, and the British union jack aft. No demonstration was made as she left; a slight waving of handkerchiefs, which might have been the farewell to individual friends, as well as a mark of respect to the representatives of the oldest nation of the world, being the only noticeable feature. Mr. Burlingame and the principal ambassadors kept obstinately from the gangway, but a few of the *attaches* who showed themselves were made the recipients of parting cheers from the passengers of the ferry boats and other craft on the river. The revenue cutter Jasmine accompanied the Java to the bay, firing as she went a salute to the departing Embassy. On her return she brought back with her a few friends who had accompanied Mr. Burlingame as far as prudence would permit, and on leaving parting cheers were given from those on board, and warmly responded to by the passengers of the Java.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

A Standing Evidence Against the Truth of Lee's Manifesto.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 6th inst., in an article upon the Virginia conference between Rosecrans and the Southern ex-confederates, says:—"Let the following ordinance make answer to Lee's manifesto of the peace and good will toward the negro in the South:—

Ordinance relative to the police of recently emancipated negroes or freedmen within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas, ordained the 2d day of July, 1865.

Whereas, The relations formerly subsisting between master and slave have become changed by the action of the controlling authorities; *and whereas*, it is necessary to provide for the proper police and government of the recently emancipated negroes or freedmen in their new relations to the municipal authorities;

Section 1. Be it therefore ordained by the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas, That no negro or freedman shall be allowed to come within the limits of the town of Opelousas without special permission from his employer specifying the object of his visit and the time necessary for the accomplishment of the same. Whoever shall violate this provision shall suffer imprisonment and two days' work on the public streets, or shall pay a fine of two dollars and fifty cents.

Section 7. Be it further ordained that every negro or freedman who shall be found on the streets of Opelousas after ten o'clock at night without a written pass or printed permit from his employer shall be imprisoned and compelled to work five days on the public streets, or pay a fine of five dollars.

Section 3. No negro or freedman shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within the limits of the town under any circumstances, and any one thus offending shall be ejected and compelled to find an employer, or leave the town within twenty-four hours. The lessor or furnisher of the house leased or kept as above shall pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense.

Section 4. No negro or freedman shall reside within the limits of the town of Opelousas who is not in the regular service of some white person or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said freedman. But said employer or former owner may permit said freedman to hire his time, by special permission in writing, which permission shall not extend over twenty-four hours at any one time. Any one violating the provisions of this section shall be imprisoned and forced to work for two days on the public streets.

Section 5. No public meetings or congregations of negroes or freedmen shall be allowed within the limits of the town of Opelousas, under any circumstance or for any purpose without the permission of the Mayor or President of the Board. This prohibition is not intended, however, to prevent freedmen from attending the usual church services conducted by established ministers of religion. Every freedman violating this shall be imprisoned and made to work five days on the public streets.

Section 6. No negro or freedman shall be permitted to preach, exhort, or otherwise declaim, to congregations of colored people, without a special permission from the Mayor or President of the Board of Police, under the penalty of a fine of ten dollars or twenty days' work on the public streets.

Section 7. No freedman, who is not in the military service, shall be allowed to carry firearms or any kind of weapons, within the limits of the town of Opelousas, without the special permission of his employer, in writing, and approved by the Mayor or President of the Board of Police. Any one thus offending shall forfeit his weapons, and shall be imprisoned and made to work five days on the public streets, or pay a fine of five dollars in lieu of said work.

Section 8. No freedman shall sell, barter, or exchange any articles of merchandise or traffic, within the limits of Opelousas, without permission in writing from his employer or the Mayor or President of the Board, under the penalty of the forfeiture of said articles, and imprisonment and one day's labor, or a fine of one dollar in lieu of said work.

Section 9. Any freedman found drunk within the limits of the town shall be imprisoned and made to labor five days on the public streets, or pay five dollars in lieu of said labor.

Section 10. Any freedman not residing in Opelousas who shall be found within its corporate limits after the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., on Sunday without a special written permission from his employer or the Mayor, shall be arrested and imprisoned and made to work two days on the public streets, or pay two dollars in lieu of said work.

Section 11. All the foregoing provisions apply to freed men and freed women, or both sexes.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION.

The Trouble Between Nova Scotia and the New Dominion.

The following correspondence appears in the Halifax papers of the 7th instant. The people are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a full report of the speech of Attorney-General Wilkins, in which he broadly hinted at secession from the Dominion, and annexation to the United States; but it appears from this correspondence that if the speech be published at all, it will be in a mangled form to suit the views of the British officials:—

MAJOR-GENERAL DOYLE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL WILKINS.

The Lieutenant-Governor has had his attention directed to a speech delivered in the House of Assembly yesterday afternoon by the Attorney-General. In the absence of any official report of the debate the Lieutenant-Governor is obliged in making his communication to the Attorney-General to refer to the unofficial account given in the morning and evening newspapers. As these newspapers are widely circulated, and as the statement made in them of the occurrence in the House of Assembly will, unless contradicted, be believed in by a large number of persons, the Lieutenant-Governor requests the Attorney-General to inform him whether the disloyal sentiments attributed to him in the enclosed extracts were really uttered by him.

HASTINGS DOYLE,
Major-General and Lieutenant-Governor.
Government House, Halifax, Sept 4, 1868.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General informs the Lieutenant-Governor that he is incapable of entertaining or expressing sentiments of disloyalty, and if his Excellency will wait until the official report of the speech of the Attorney-General is published he will find that it is entirely free from disaffection. The Attorney-General is pressing with all his might for a restoration of the Constitution of Nova Scotia, with the Queen at its head, and opposes confederation because he is convinced that it will ultimately lead to annexation with the United States, which is above all things dreaded by the Attorney-General. He is therefore, actuated by the strongest emotions of loyalty, and no one has a right to form from his expressions used in debate upon it any evidence that he is dissatisfied with disloyalty. The Attorney-General has inculcated the strictest principles of loyalty into all who have come within his political influence, and will continue to do so; and nothing occasions him greater pain than to witness the daily increasing discontent of the people in consequence of the refusal to restore their Constitution.

MARTIN J. WILKINS, Attorney-General.
Halifax, Sept. 5, 1868.

THE MAJOR-GENERAL TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

My Dear Attorney-General:—I presume you can have no objection to your loyal statement being made public. I therefore intend to publish the correspondence which has just terminated between us with a view to rectify the unfavorable impression which will otherwise exist as to your want of loyalty, when the paragraphs which have led to this correspondence are read through the province. This imputation which has so unfortunately been cast on yourself has also to some degree attached to the entire ministry of which you are the recognized leader in the House of Assembly, and, therefore, on their behalf as well as my own, who are liable to be indirectly compromised by the language of my ministers, I am glad to be able to show publicly that you are still actuated by the same loyal sentiments to which you have so often given utterance in a more private manner in my presence.

I am, my dear Attorney-General,
HASTINGS DOYLE.
Hon. the Attorney-General.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, Sept. 7, 1868.—The Attorney-General will thank the Lieutenant-Governor to add the subjoined paragraph to his note of the 5th instant. We deem it necessary to make that paper a perfect synopsis of his political creed, and then the Governor will not only be at liberty, but the Attorney-General will thank him to make his paper as public as possible. The Attorney-General would have proposed to publish the correspondence himself had he not feared that such a course might be disagreeable to the Lieutenant-Governor.

MARTIN J. WILKINS,
Attorney-General.

THE ALLEGED TREASONABLE UTTERANCES.

"Should it be the will of Providence that Nova Scotia shall be deprived of her old constitution without her consent and against the will of her loyal people, it is the opinion of the Attorney-General that the political system of any other civilized country would be preferable to the constitution which has been provided for her by the act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick."

FINALE—THE MAJOR-GENERAL TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

BELLEVUE HOUSE, Sept. 7, 1868.—My Dear Attorney-General:—In order to carry out your wishes I have sent your letter of this day's date, containing the additional paragraph to be added to the rest of the correspondence. Yours truly,

HASTINGS DOYLE.

—John R. Marke, of Nelsonville, Athens county, Ohio, a soldier of the war of 1812, will vote the Republican ticket for the first time at the next election.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness: also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

THIRD EDITION

TENNESSEE.

Democracy Anticipates Success by Negro Votes—Discussion on the Militia Bill in the Legislature.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A Hitch in the Legislature—Suits Against Military Officials.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10.—There is a regular hitch between both Houses of the Legislature on the Militia bill. The Senate passed the House bill yesterday on the third reading, but before doing so emasculated it, and cut it down to that extent that when it was sent back to the House yesterday that body peremptorily refused to concur in the changes by a vote of 44 to 22, and ordered the document sent back to the Senate, where the matter stands.

The Senate, which is somewhat moderate, stoutly refuses to chime in with the measures of the House. It is possible that a compromise may be arrived at; but it is reasonably certain that the House will pass the bill as it is.

Suit has been entered in the Federal Court of this city against General George H. Thomas and others for fraudulently coming in possession of 45,000 acres of land in Middle Tennessee, belonging to Archibald Swope. It is alleged that military intimidation on the part of General Thomas was brought to bear in forcing Swope to give up his land.

The Democrats have decided on a vigorous prosecution of the canvass, and success is doubtful without the aid of the colored vote. An address to the colored people will be issued in a day or two.

There is still a division of sentiment as to the propriety of counting the black vote. However, the great majority favor political affiliation with the negroes, a number going so far as to earnestly contend for colored suffrage from principle.

The Nashville *Banner* and Memphis *Avalanche* take substantially this ground, while the leading and influential men of the party earnestly favor the use of all fair means to defeat the colored vote.

Reports from all portions of the State indicate that a considerable percentage of the colored vote will go Democratic.

Fatal Accident at Gibbons' Point.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

GIBBONS' POINT, Pa., September 10.—While three men were engaged in digging a gravel pit at this place this morning, the bank gave way, burying them completely. One of them was instantly killed, but the other two escaped, sustaining only slight injuries.

Democratic Nomination.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated Peter Harvey.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The steamship Hansa, for Europe, takes out $15,200 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 101; Reading, 89¾; Canton, 45, Erie, 47; Cleveland and Toledo, 100¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107½; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 81; New York Central, 124½; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 68,53; Missouri 6s, 93½; Hudson River 140½; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 109½; do, 1865, 110¾; do, new, 108½; 10-40s 104½. Gold, 144½. [Exchange, 9¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Cotton dull at 27@27½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c; sales of 7000 barrels; State, $7 10@9 60; Ohio, $8 80@11 25; Western, $7 10@8 80; Southern, $8 90@14 50; California, $9 60@12. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; sales of 6500 bushels Western red at $2 12; Kentucky at $2 60. Corn firm; sales of 42 000 bushels at $1 19@1 24½. Oats steady; sales of 36 000 bushels at 68@72c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $29 35. Lard firm at 20¼@20½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull, nominally 28½. Flour dull, and weak; small business and prices unchanged. Wheat firm, good to prime $2 25@2 60. Corn firm, white $1 15@1 22; yellow $1 27. Oats unchanged. Rye dull at $1 40. Mess Pork unchanged. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17; clear sides, 17¾@17¾; shoulders, 14½. Hams, 22. Lard, 20.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107½
N. Y. and Erie R.	47	Toledo & Wabash.	57½
Ph. and Read. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	90¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Adams Express	49
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85½	Wells' Fargo	26⅜
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85½	U. S. Express Co.	44
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	86½	Tennessees, new	69¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	100½	Gold	144½

Market steady.

BUTLER.

His Address at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

At the Republican State Convention, in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, which nominated Hon. William Claflin for the Governorship, General B. F. Butler was present, and made a stirring speech, in which he said:—

The Republican party knows no policy in finance but honesty. This was its policy in war, and this is to be its policy in peace. Far otherwise is it with the Democratic party. In 1862 they maintained a financial policy calculated, if not designed, to aid the Rebels. In peace they oppose the policy they advocated in war. By the election of Grant and Colfax, we shall secure peace for the South, so much desired by Lee and Beauregard and their associates. But it will be the peace which comes from submission to the law, and not the peace which the Rebels have so long sought. From the commencement to the end of the war, they wished only to be let alone while they sundered their relations to the old Union and established a new government. At the present time there is no war, no peril in the South, except what is caused by the Rebels themselves. According to the report of a committee of the Constitutional Convention of Texas, three hundred persons have been murdered in five months, and the Tennessee Legislature have been informed officially that the murders in that State average one a day. This is the peace which the Rebels now give to the loyal men of the South. Until the Rebels respect the law and the rights of their fellow-men, there can be no peace, and nothing can be more offensive than the assertion of Lee and his associate chiefs of the Rebellion, and authors of all the evils under which the country labors that the North denies to the South the blessings of peace. If the South will accept the work of reconstruction, it will receive and recognize the negro as a man and a citizen, if the Rebels themselves will regard the State governments established in conformity to the laws of the land as legitimate and permanent; and if, above all, they will no longer listen to the promises and threats of the Northern Democracy, which are altogether delusive and vain, they will obtain and enjoy the blessings of a lasting peace. By further controversy they can gain nothing and may lose much. If they desire peace let them support General Grant, who is for peace. The patriots of the country say, "Let us have peace;" the Republican party says, "Let us have peace;" we of Massachusetts say, "Let us have peace"—yet not that peace which despotism imposes upon the oppressed, but "quiet peace under liberty."

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Reports from the Southwest—Reign of Terror in Louisiana—Binckley Makes a Desperate Threat.

CONNECTICUT

The Republican State Convention in Session.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Democratic Coup.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—J. P. Newsham, member of Congress from Louisiana, writes to the National Republican Executive Committee that on the 29th of August his house was visited by a Democratic vigilance committee, and himself and family ordered to leave the State. He says a perfect reign of terror prevails in that whole section of country.

Irrepressible Binckley

arrived here this morning, and has spent most of to-day at the White House. He threatens to have Mr. Rollins, Attorney-General Ashton, and District Attorney Courtney all removed.

CONNECTICUT.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 10.—Every town in this State, with the exception of five, is represented at the Republican State Electoral Convention here to-day by full delegation. The Convention was called to order at 10½ o'clock by the Hon. O. H. Platt, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the Hon. D. Sperry was elected temporary President. A committee of one from each Senatorial District on permanent organization was appointed.

A committee of one was also appointed from each county, on credentials. The State Central Committee were invited to take seats on the stage and participate in the doings of the Convention.

Mr. Sperry, upon taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. He spoke briefly of the prospects, and repeatedly brought the house down. He made a touching allusion to the fact that several of the Boys in Blue were stoned last night while marching through New Haven, and two of them are now supposed to be lying at the point of death.

General Pratt moved a committee of one from each Senatorial District to bring forward names for electors.

The General then nominated for the first elector Governor Buckingham, which was received with tremendous applause.

For the second elector at large he would recommend Charles Parker, of Meriden.

General Pratt's motion was laid on the table.

General Terry was called for, and upon appearing upon the stage was greeted with cheers. The General thanked the Convention for their kindly greeting; and while he did not appear to make a speech, he would say he had chances now to bring them returns received lately from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Both States were sure for Grant.

A committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to present the names of two candidates for electors at large, who reported the following names:—1st, General J. R. Hawley, Hartford; 2d, Colonel William Fitch, New Haven.

The Convention then resolved itself into District Conventions, to nominate candidates for district electors.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were received with tremendous applause:—

Resolved, That the Republicans of Connecticut heartily approve of the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, at Chicago, and that they will give their united and earnest support to the candidates of that Convention, Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

Resolved, That the success of the Republican party in this contest means peace and prosperity to the nation, and that the success of the Democratic party means repudiation and revolution, and in view of the bankruptcy and anarchy which must ensue if the programme of the Democratic leader is carried out, we call upon all honest and patriotic citizens to sustain for President the man whose record is his country's glory, whose policy is peace, and whose name is victory; and in full confidence that the people, from Maine to California, will rally to his support, we here pledge to General U. S. Grant the electoral vote of Connecticut.

The Congressional Districts reported the following nominations:—First, Clark Holt, of Vernon; Second, Luther Boardman, of East Haddam; Third, Henry Bell, of Norwich; Fourth, George Dudley, of Winsted.

The nominations were unanimously ratified by the Convention.

The Colorado Election.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A Denver (Colorado) special despatch to the *Tribune* says Bradford, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress. The returns from all parts of the Territory show Republican gains.

Republican Nomination.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 10.—The Hon. L. J. Frisbie, of West Bend, Wis., has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District.

Ship News.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 10.—The steamship St. Andrew, bound inwards, passed at midnight.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The steamship Eagle has arrived.

Obituary.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Tulford, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, is dead.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	124½	Tol. & Wabash R.	57½
N. Y. and E. R.	46¾	Mil. and St. P. com	90¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	89½	Adams Express Co.	49
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Wells' Fargo	25⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85½	U. S. Express	44
Chi. and N. W. com.	86½	Tennessee 6s, new	69¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86¾	Gold	144⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	101½	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107½		

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Movements of Victoria—The Roman Question—The Bulgarian Insurrection.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Queen Victoria has arrived here, and leaves for England, via Cherbourg this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The cab strike is at an end, and the vehicles are again running.

It is reported that Italy asks France to withdraw her troops from Rome.

A provisional government has been formed on the Balkan Mountains, in Bulgaria.

The Evening Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 10—Evening.—5-20s, 71¼. Erie 30¾. Illinois Central, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10—Evening.—5-20s, dull at 75¼.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 70·45.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—Evening.—Cotton steady and declined ¼d. Middling uplands, 10¼d. Orleans, 10¾d. Rosin quiet.

ANTWERP, Sept. 10—Evening.—Petroleum, 49¼.

Specie Report.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £111,000.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	124¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	102¾
N. Y. and E. R.	46¾	Western U. Tel.	34
Ph. and Read. R.	89¾	Toledo & Wabash.	57¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	90¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85⅝	Adams Express	49
Chi. and N. W. com	86⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86¾	U. S. Express Co.	44
Chi. and R. I. R.	101½	Tennessee 6s, new	69¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	107½	Gold	144⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, New	103	210 sh Reading	44 81
$1000 C&Am m 6s, '69 c	96⅝	200 do	44⅝
100 sh Penna R	54⅝	60 do	44⅝
100 do	54⅝	12 sh Leh Nav	20¾

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	103	100 sh N Penna R	55⅛
$1000 Ches & Del 6s		20 sh Leh V R	56
5 do	96	19 sh Penna R	54⅞
$3000 W Jer R 6s	92½	13 do	54⅞
$8000 Leh 6s gold	83½	120 do	54⅝
100 sh N Y & Mid	3 44	15 do	54¾
100 sh Read R	44⅞	6 do	54¾
100 do	44⅞	100 do	54¾
15 do	44⅞

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—The Grand Jury having acted upon a number of bills and returned them into Court, Mr. Ruddiman began the trial of them this morning, and disposed of such as were found ready.

Valentine Kyle pleaded guilty to several charges of larceny. It was shown that he applied to a number of our merchant tailors for work, telling them that he was an expert hand upon pants, and had formerly been in the employ of certain gentlemen throughout the country who were well known in the business. His representations appearing plausible, he was intrusted with a large lot of unmade pants and trimmings, which he promised to return in